



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-91-127
Tuesday
2 July 1991

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-91-127

CONTENTS

2 July 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Chen Xitong Meets Petroleum Congresses Chairman [XINHUA]	1
Experts Meet To Standardize Terminology [XINHUA]	1
Warsaw Pact Signs Disbandment Protocol [XINHUA]	1
Bush, Gorbachev To Have Working Lunch in London [XINHUA]	1
Bush Warns Iraq on Nuclear Facilities [XINHUA]	2

United States & Canada

Commentary Notes Consequences of MFN Termination [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	2
Chen Junsheng Meets Handicapped Council Head [XINHUA]	3

Soviet Union

Gu Yonjiang Lauds Expanded Trade With USSR [Beijing International]	3
Heilongjiang Exports Workers to Soviet Union [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 8 Jun]	4
USSR Deputy Minister on Expanding Trade Links [Beijing International]	4
Russian Party Chief Praises China's Reform [XINHUA]	4
Soviet Procurator General Meets Counterpart [XINHUA]	4
Soviet Union Adopts Privatization Law [XINHUA]	5

Northeast Asia

DPRK's Kim Il-song Meets 3 PRC Delegations [XINHUA]	5
Mongolian Vice President Discusses Visit [XINHUA]	5
Mongolian Premier Details Economic Woes [XINHUA]	6

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Vietnamese Communist Party Stages 7th Congress	6
Foreign Policy Reaffirmed [XINHUA]	6
Socialist Path 'Only Choice' [Beijing International]	6
Political Bureau Elected [XINHUA]	7
New Party Chief Profiled [XINHUA]	7
Sino-Australian Science Commission Meets [XINHUA]	8

Near East & South Asia

Li Peng, Delegation Leave for Mideast Tour	8
Seen Off at New Venue [XINHUA]	8
Predeparture News Conference [XINHUA]	8
Visit Seen as Trade Stimulus [CHINA DAILY 2 Jul]	9
Pakistan Expects India To Favor Nonproliferation [XINHUA]	9
New Indian Prime Minister Outlines Relations [XINHUA]	10
Mujahidin Leader Says U.S. May Not Interfere [XINHUA]	10

Sub-Saharan Africa

Qin Jiwei Meets Mozambican Military Official [XINHUA]	11
---	----

West Europe

Purchasing Group Head on German Cooperation [RENMIN RIBAO 27 Jun]	11
---	----

East Europe

XINHUA Covers Situation in Yugoslavia	11
EC Mediation Said Accepted	11
Mesic Denies Civil War	12
Presidency Urges Halt to Conflict	12
Pact Discusses Situation	12
CSCE Envoy Genscher Holds Talks	13
Republics Demand EC Monitoring	13
EC To 'Consider' Request	13
Zou Jiahua Meets Romanian Insurance Minister [XINHUA]	14
Sino-Hungarian Friendship Club Set Up [XINHUA]	14
Sino-Bulgarian Friendship Society Inaugurated [XINHUA]	14
Havel, Walesa Discuss Ties, USSR Treaties [XINHUA]	14
Many CSFR Graduates May Not Find Jobs [XINHUA]	14

Latin America & Caribbean

Yang Fuchang Greet's Cuba's Rodriguez on Arrival [XINHUA]	15
Meeting With Chen Muhua [XINHUA]	15
Supervision Minister Meets Chilean President [XINHUA]	15

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin, Others Meet Advanced Party Members [XINHUA]	16
Jiang Zemin Writes Inscriptions, Titles	16
Books on Shanghai Students [XINHUA]	16
Clean Government Book [WEN HUI BAO 22 Jun]	16
Book on CPC Discipline [XINHUA]	16
Jiang Zemin, Others Attend Opera Performance [XINHUA]	16
Chen Yun Inscribe Book on Historical Figures [XINHUA]	17
Li Peng Inscribe JINGJI CANKAO BAO [XINHUA]	17
Wang Zhen Speaks at Symposium on Film [XINHUA]	18
Li Xiannian, Others Inscribe Stamp Exhibit [XINHUA]	18
Song Ping Writes Preface on Party Building [RENMIN RIBAO 23 Jun]	19
Song Ping Stresses Party Leadership at Colleges [XINHUA]	19
Commentator on Party Building [RENMIN RIBAO 27 Jun]	21
Song Ping Speech Marks Yanan Institute Founding [RENMIN RIBAO 22 Jun]	22
Central Party School on Marxism's Importance [GUANGMING RIBAO 17 Jun]	23
Zou Jiahua Writes Inscription for New Book [XINHUA]	23
Zou Jiahua Addresses Meeting on Survey Work [XINHUA]	23
Jiang Qing's Death Rumored To Be Homicide [Hong Kong CHENG MING 1 Jul]	24
NPC Committee Reviews Reports, Drafts	26
Tobacco, Conservation, Budget [XINHUA]	26
Draft Law Amendments [XINHUA]	27
Supplement on Relic Thefts [XINHUA]	28
Relic Protection Amendment [XINHUA]	28
Relics Law Promulgated [XINHUA]	30
President Signs Tobacco Decree [XINHUA]	30
Resolution on 1990 Accounts [XINHUA]	31
Decision on Marine Conventions [XINHUA]	31
Institute for Public Procurators Founded [XINHUA]	31
Northern Regions Attend Tianjin Legal Talks [TIANJIN RIBAO 24 May]	32
Population, Family Planning Politics Strengthened	
[Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 24 Jun]	33

'Outstanding Results' in 'Sanxi' Resettlement [RENMIN RIBAO 20 Jun]	34
Report on Use of Income From Fines, Confiscations [RENMIN RIBAO 16 Jun]	35
WEN WEI PO on Antinarcotics Efforts [Hong Kong 28 Jun]	35
United Front Department Hosts Film Receptions	37
Director Meets Scholars [XINHUA]	37
Meets Non-Party Officials [XINHUA]	37

Science & Technology

Leaders Inscribe Youth Sci-Tech Exhibition [XINHUA]	37
Research, Advances in Superconductivity	37
RENMIN RIBAO Report [27 May]	37
Research Progresses [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	39

Economic & Agricultural

RENMIN RIBAO on Hi-Tech Zones [6 Jun]	39
Firms Urged To Focus on New Technology [CHINA DAILY 25 Jun]	41
Industrial Policy Guidelines for Foreign Investors [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	41
Industrial Production Expands; Problems Remain [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	42
Finished Products Continue To Be Stockpiled [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	42
Industrial Performance Picks Up Jan-May [XINHUA]	43

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Anhui Establishes New Economic Program [XINHUA]	44
Xiamen To Allow Solely Foreign-Owned Enterprises [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 30 Jun]	44
Commentary on Buying Grain in Disaster Year [Nanjing Radio]	45
Shangdong's Jiang Chunyun Views Foreign Trade [DAZHONG RIBAO 27 May]	45
Update on Qinshan Nuclear Power Station [XINHUA]	47

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Watches Documentary Series [BEIJING RIBAO 7 Jun]	47
At Party Grass-Roots Forum [BEIJING RIBAO 8 Jun]	48
Xing Chongzhi Inspects Chengde Prefecture [HEBEI RIBAO 28 May]	48
At Forum on Fu Xianzhong [HEBEI RIBAO 27 May]	49
Cheng Weigao Addresses Hebei Economic Meeting [HEBEI RIBAO 30 May]	49
Hebei Government Personnel Changes Reported [HEBEI RIBAO 26 May]	50
Tianjin's Tan Shaowen Meets U.S. Scholars [TIANJIN RIBAO 31 May]	50
Visits Primary School Teachers [TIANJIN RIBAO 1 Jun]	50
Meeting on Strengthening Party Building Closes [TIANJIN RIBAO 31 May]	51

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben at Heilongjiang Commendatory Rally [Harbin Radio]	52
Attends Retired Cadres Forum [Harbin Radio]	53
At University Rally [Harbin Radio]	53
Shao Qihui Inspects Flood Control Work [Harbin Radio]	53
Telephone Conference on Criminal Offenses [HEILONGJIANG JINGJI BAO 9 May]	54
Heilongjiang Reports Drop in Endemic Disease [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 11 May]	54
He Zhukang at Meeting on Unhealthy Trends [JILIN RIBAO 29 May]	54

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Article Criticizes 'Three Exchanges' Policy [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 28 Jun]	56
Ministry Spokesman on Cross-Strait Communications [XINHUA]	56
Taiwan To Handle Cross-Strait Air Mail [XINHUA]	58
Cultural Official Envisions More Exchanges [XINHUA]	58
Mutual Interaction Laying Ground for Negotiations [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	59

TAIWAN

U.S. Support for GATT Admission Welcomed [CNA]	60
BOFT Says Mainland Unlikely To Join GATT [CNA]	60
Increased Monitoring of Cross-Straits Trade [CNA]	61
Paper Reports Decrease in Xiamen Investment [CHINA POST 22 Jun]	61
Daily Urges Trade Pact With Mainland [CHINA POST 28 Jun]	61
Government Denies Secret Contacts With Mainland [CNA]	62
Spokesman Defends Official's Hong Kong Visit [Taipei Radio]	62
Spokesman on Mainland Films, Papers Distribution [CNA]	63
Government for 'Equal Treatment' of Press [CNA]	63
MAC Formulates New Titles for Mainland Regime [CHINA POST 25 Jun]	64
CPC 'Cells' Reported in Foreign Enterprises [CNA]	64
Mainland Dissident Says Regime Shaky [CNA]	64
Mainland Athletes Allowed To Compete in Taiwan [CNA]	65
Former Political Prisoners May Run for Office [Taipei International]	65
Chiang Ching-kuo's Son Chiang Hsiao-wu Dies [CNA]	65
Mourned by Taiwan Leaders [CNA]	65
Sweden Upgrades Unofficial Office in Taipei [Taipei Radio]	66
Swedish Officials Meet Foreign Minister [CNA]	66
Government To Set Up 'Office' in Zaire [CNA]	67

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Further Reporting on Airport Issue	68
UK Cooperation Urged [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	68
Mutual Distrust in Talks [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 1 Jul]	68
UK Adviser in Beijing [SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST 30 Jun]	69
Shenzhen Possible Alternative [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 2 Jul]	70
Beijing Believes UK Breaks 'Secret' Pact [HONGKONG STANDARD 25 Jun]	71
Beijing Not To Interfere in Death Penalty Issue [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 28 Jun]	72
Hong Kong 'Ideal Place' for Talks With Taiwan [HONGKONG STANDARD 28 Jun]	72
Taiwan Officials in Hong Kong for Secret Visit [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 29 Jun]	72

General

Chen Xitong Meets Petroleum Congresses Chairman

OW0207090191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0845 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Chen Xitong, Chinese state councillor and mayor of Beijing, met with K.L. Mai, chairman of the World Petroleum Congresses, and his party here today.

Experts Meet To Standardize Terminology

OW0207141291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Around 100 Chinese and foreign experts met here today to explore various means of standardizing terminology and improving technology transfers.

The international seminar, the first of its kind in China, is comprised of experts from 13 countries, including China, Austria, the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany and Japan.

According to experts, terminology is a comprehensive subject which has flourished in recent years. Scholars have become increasingly convinced of the importance of the standardization of terms and giving each term a certain, clear and concise definition so as to avoid ambiguity and misunderstandings amongst different trades as well as within one particular trade.

Addressing today's opening ceremony, Yi Changhui, president of the China National Technical Committee on Terminology for Standardization, said that the seminar is of great significance to further boosting the research and development of the standardization of terminology as well as political, economic, scientific and cultural exchanges between countries. The seminar will also enhance China's efforts to standardize terminology, he said.

Qian Sanqiang, honorary chairman of the Chinese Association of Science and Technology, said in his speech to the conference that terminology standardization is an important foundation for the country's scientific, technological and culture development. It is also conducive to the promotion of international cultural exchanges, he added.

Ch. Galinski, executive chairman of the International Information Center for Terminology and the International Network for Terminology, addressed the opening ceremony.

Chen Yuan, a famous Chinese scholar, delivered his theme report "Terminology, Standardization and the Development of Science and Technology" at the meeting.

More than 100 essays were submitted for discussion at the seminar, 50 of which will be read before the seminar ends on Saturday.

Warsaw Pact Signs Disbandment Protocol

OW0107155291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1450 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Prague, July 1 (XINHUA)—A protocol was signed at noon here today by leaders of the six member states of the Warsaw Pact, which declared an end to the organization.

The leaders of the six countries were: Soviet Vice-president Gennadiy Yanayev, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, Polish President Lech Walesa, Romanian President Ion Iliescu and Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel.

They signed the protocol at the end of the last meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The protocol said in view of the profound changes that have occurred, the end to confrontation and to the state of split in Europe, and with the conclusion of the treaty on reduction of conventional weapons and the signing of a joint statement by 22 European countries in Paris declaring no enemy to one another, the six Warsaw Pact countries decided that the Pact would no longer exist after the protocol was endorsed separately by the member states.

The Warsaw Pact was created on May 14, 1955, by eight member states, namely the Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Hungary, Democratic Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria to counter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

However, Albania withdrew from the organization in 1968 and Democratic Germany automatically pulled out of it when it merged with Federal Germany last year.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the six countries also signed a communique stressing they were equal, sovereign states, pledging future bilateral or multi-lateral consultations on issues of common concern.

President Havel stressed in his closing speech that the end of the Warsaw Pact organization will mean the start of a new era for cooperation among the former member states.

Bush, Gorbachev To Have Working Lunch in London

OW0107220791 Beijing XINHUA in English
2139 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Washington, July 1 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush will host a two-hour "working lunch" for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on July 17 after the conclusion of the London Summit of the seven major industrial nations, the White House said today.

During the lunch to be held at the residence of the American ambassador, the two leaders "will discuss the broad range of issues on the U.S.-Soviet agenda", said a White House statement issued in Kennebunkport, Maine, where Bush was vacationing.

Bush said later at a press conference that "I look forward to having a one-on-one meeting with President Gorbachev there and we got a lot to talk about, a lot of things that aren't related to the arms control agenda."

After the lunch, Gorbachev is expected to meet the leaders of all the seven industrial nations and brief them on his plans for reform in the Soviet Union.

Bush said, "it will be a good chance to narrow down the differences, to see where we stand."

Bush dismissed the press reports that Gorbachev was to ask the Western nations to bankroll his reforms, saying "that was never his intention, I am assured of that and I don't think that did him a lot of good by even the speculation on that".

"I think the ground rules or at least the broad parameters are now set out and I look forward to hearing what his plans are for a vigorous reform and the continuation of perestroika, glasnost being all but a given these days," Bush said.

Bush said that during the lunch, "Maybe we'll be able to move the START process forward," referring to the unfinished talks on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty which has been delaying Bush's planned summit with Gorbachev in Moscow.

Asked if the Moscow summit could happen at the end of July, Bush replied "Yes, it could."

Bush Warns Iraq on Nuclear Facilities

OW0107223091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2200 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Washington, July 1 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush said today Iraq's President Saddam Husayn "better get on with keeping his word" and cooperate with U.N. efforts to inspect Iraq's nuclear facilities.

Bush said he would not discuss what he might do if Baghdad continues to obstruct the U.N. efforts to assess Iraq's nuclear capabilities and stockpiles of nuclear materials and processing equipment, but he said reports suggesting the U.S. Administration was considering a military response were "not all warrantless."

At a press conference at his family home at Kennebunkport, Maine, Bush said the U.S. Administration had presented the evidence to its allies about Iraq's actions to obstruct the U.N. inspectors and begun consultations with them about the issue.

"We have got a lot of diplomacy to do," Bush said. "I am very concerned about this situation... I haven't seen anything that makes me think it is calming down."

But Bush said the United States would not respond unilaterally "because this isn't a unilateral U.S. problem. This is a problem now of which the United Nations has seized." [sentence as received]

At the same time, reports from the Gulf region said that U.S. forces in that region are ready for any contingency plan against Iraq.

The options for the U.S. military to destroy Iraq's remaining nuclear capabilities included the use of Tomahawk Cruise missiles deployed aboard U.S. Navy ships based in the Gulf region and precision bombing by F-117 Stealth aircraft in Saudi Arabia.

Of the 50,000 U.S. troops still in the region, 15,000 are Navy with the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz and other 30 warships in the eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the North Arabian Sea, and 6,000 are Air Force personnel with F-15, F-16, F-117, F-4 and F-111 fighters.

United States & Canada

Commentary Notes Consequences of MFN Termination

HK0207135091 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0854 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Commentary by Gan Cheng (3927 2110): "Is it Worth it To Impose Discriminatory Tariffs Against China?"]

[Text] Hong Kong 30 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Considerable resistance must be overcome before U.S. President Bush's desire to unconditionally extend most-favored-nation [MFN] status to China is realized. Presently, a number of U.S. senators and House representatives continue to insist on granting MFN status to Beijing under a series of conditions, which include improving its human rights record.

Without doubt, it is up to the United States to decide whether or not MFN status is granted to China with or without conditions. However, quite a few U.S. political commentators and scholars have pointed out, one after another, that it is unacceptable to force U.S. cultural criteria and ethical value concepts on China, while neglecting China's historical background and cultural differences. Otherwise, U.S.-Chinese relations could face a retrogression. Another noteworthy point is the fact that China has never submitted to foreign pressure or given up its principles since the beginning of 1950's.

Furthermore, the so-called "MFN," most-favored-nation status, actually implies being free from tariff discriminations. Such freedom from discrimination is based on mutual benefit, not some favor the United States bestows on others. Presently, the United States grants MFN status to some 100 countries. Obviously, it is a universal U.S. policy in foreign trade. Should the United States impose on China additional conditions with a strong political coloring, while elbowing China out of the 100 or so countries enjoying MFN status and imposing particular tariff discrimination against China, reaction from China would be inevitable.

The consequences would be tremendous economic losses on the Chinese side, while the U.S. side would not be

better off. President Bush has pointed out that the number of U.S. companies with investments in China exceeds 1,000, involving a total of some \$4 billion. China imported approximately \$5 billion worth of U.S. goods in 1990, including computers and cotton. He likened giving up exports to China to taking away many American jobs.

At the same time, the effects of tariff discrimination with strong political coloring will not stop at the economic level. Every sensible U.S. statesman must weigh what great political losses the United States would suffer should a retrogression be seen in U.S.-Chinese relations. Some U.S. political commentators have pointed out that China is a large country with a population exceeding 1 billion, and one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The role China plays in the world political arena should not be underestimated; furthermore, China maintains a cooperative attitude toward many international issues. Should U.S.-Chinese relations suffer a retrogression, the United States would lose China's cooperation in many arenas. Such a situation would not conform to long-term U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. President Bush certainly will weigh up whether it is worth it to sever China's MFN status for such a tremendous price. President Bush stressed: "Nobody can isolate China, and I don't want to be the President who isolates China." Obviously, he has no desire to go along with some U.S. politicians, regardless of U.S. interests. He is working hard to overcome resistance so that his wish to unconditionally extend MFN status to China will be adopted. Recent signs have shown that by and large his efforts have been fruitful.

Chen Junsheng Meets Handicapped Council Head
OW0207134691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1144 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Chen Junsheng met here today with Sandra Parrino, chairwoman of the National Council on the Handicapped of the United States, and her party.

Chen expressed the appreciation over Parrino's view that developed countries should support the handicapped undertakings of developing countries. He thanked Parrino for the efforts she had made in helping the undertakings of the disabled people in China.

During the meeting, Parrino said she would further promote the cooperation between the two sides in this regard.

Deng Pufang, chairman of the China Disabled Persons' Federation, attended the meeting.

Parrino and her party arrived here on June 30 at the invitation of the China Disabled Persons' Federation.

Soviet Union

Gu Yonjiang Lauds Expanded Trade With USSR
OW0107033391 Beijing Radio Beijing in Russian
1900 GMT 25 Jun 91

[From the "Current Events" program]

[Text] A front-page article by Gu Yonjiang, PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, "Good Trade and Economic Cooperation Prospects Exist Between the PRC and the Soviet Union," has appeared in a special publication released by the organizers of the 1991 Harbin trade fair for China's trade with the Soviet Union and countries of Eastern Europe.

In his article the author notes: In the eighties, in line with the improvement in relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union, bilateral trade and economic cooperation developed rapidly. With the support of both countries' governments, the total volume of imports and exports between the two countries in the five years between 1986 and 1990 reached \$15.4 billion, an increase of 3.5 times over the previous five-year period, when total trade volume amounted to only \$4.2 billion.

In particular, in 1990 the total volume of bilateral trade reached \$3.9 billion. Now, the Soviet Union has become China's fourth major trading partner after Hong Kong, Japan, and the United States.

We view the good start of economic cooperation between the two countries with satisfaction, writes Gu Yonjiang. Beside the intergovernmental agreements on major cooperation projects, several dozen Chinese companies involved in technical and economic cooperation with the outside world already have set up direct contacts with local administrations and branches in the USSR. From the beginning of 1988 to 1990, companies of both sides signed nearly 350 contracts outside of intergovernmental agreements, totaling \$900 million, for contract construction work and the supply of labor. In three years China already has sent 40,000 people to the Soviet Union to supply labor services. By the end of 1990, with the assent of the above-mentioned PRC minister, 34 enterprises were established in the Soviet Union on the basis of cooperation between companies and enterprises of China and the Soviet Union. These enterprises include public catering, light industry, electronics industry, food industry, health services, overseas contract construction work, provision of labor services, and so on.

This will be the first year in which trade between the PRC and the Soviet Union will move from one based on credit to one in which payments are to be made in freely convertible currencies. The change in the method of trading is a natural consequence of the reforms in the economic systems and foreign trade systems of both countries. It corresponds with the demands for economic conformity and favors the continued development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. We

support vigorous trade with payments in freely convertible currency and, simultaneously, encourage diverse and flexible forms of trade.

In conclusion, the vice minister noted: Together with our Soviet colleagues, we are ready to make efforts to further expand trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, and develop the economy in our respective countries.

Heilongjiang Exports Workers to Soviet Union

SK0107031391 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 8 Jun 91 p 1

[Summary] Since 1990 Heilongjiang Province has scored marked achievements in earning foreign exchange by exporting labor to more than 10 Far Eastern and inland oblasts of the Soviet Union. It has sent more than 17,000 workers during the period and honored contracts for more than 170 projects. Income earned from the export of laborers have reached more than 200 million Swiss francs. In the first four months of this year, the province's number of workers dispatched showed an 85 percent increase over the same period of 1990. The projects undertaken by the province's exported labor in the Soviet Union include construction, tree cutting, raising vegetables, and managing plants.

USSR Deputy Minister on Expanding Trade Links

OW0207044691 Beijing Radio Beijing in Russian
1900 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Report on interview with Aleksandr Kachanov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign economic relations, by unidentified station correspondent; place and date not given; from the "Current Events" program]

[Text] Aleksandr Kachanov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign economic relations, shared his impressions of the Harbin Trade Fair and trade and economic relations with China.

Kachanov said: Foreign trade and foreign economic circles in the Soviet Union are displaying a heightened interest in the present trade fair. It would be good if such fairs were held at least once a year, and in the Soviet Union in particular. In view of the prospects, Kachanov said, we expect to establish a trading agency in Harbin, or at a minimum, a Soviet foreign trade company office. I am certain that, with vigorous efforts on both sides, this matter will receive approval in the near future.

As regards bilateral trade and technical and economic cooperation, 1990 was a most fruitful year. Total volume of commodities turnover amounted to 7.5 billion Swiss francs, 25 percent of which was from border trade. These figures show that cooperation between the two countries has a promising future and is in the interests of the people of both our countries.

He added: Heilongjiang Province is responsible for two thirds of the turnover in China's border trade with the

Soviet Union. Harbin trade fairs have provided good opportunities for establishing business ties and signing agreements for technical and economic cooperation projects. Today, some Chinese provinces and cities, already having established direct economic ties, have opened joint enterprises in Soviet krais and oblasts and are supplying labor services and carrying out contract construction work. Bilateral border trade, in particular, is expanding rapidly and its place is becoming increasingly important in overall Soviet-Chinese trade. My wish is for the fair to become a tradition.

Russian Party Chief Praises China's Reform

OW0207102491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0901 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, July 2 (XINHUA)—Ivan Polozkov, first secretary of the Russian Communist Party Central Committee of the Soviet Union, said that during his recent visit to China, he was impressed by the great achievements resulting from China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

Polozkov said this in an interview published in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA (SOVIET RUSSIA) today.

Polozkov visited China on June 20-29, during which he met with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

He said China's experience in reform is particularly significant to the Russian Communist Party, as most of the Russian territory is in Asia.

The Soviet Union should assimilate all useful experience from the outside world, he said, adding that "we can expect foreign aid only when we work hard and are good at using foreign experience."

Polozkov noted that in China he saw well-managed crop lands and markets as well as shops with ample supply. The Chinese people treasure scenic spots, sites of historical interests, traditions and customs, he noted.

He said there are broad prospects for the development of cooperative relations between China and Russia and the Soviet Union as a whole, especially in the economic and trade area.

Soviet Procurator General Meets Counterpart

OW0207115691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1115 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Procurator-General Liu Fuzhi of the Chinese Supreme People's Procuratorate and Soviet Procurator-General N. S. Trubin agreed to have more exchanges and cooperation in a 30-minute meeting here today.

Trubin, the first Soviet procurator-general to visit China, arrived here at noon today on a week-long visit at the head of an eight-member Soviet procurators delegation.

Liu asked the visitors to see more about China and expressed the hope that there will be more exchanges between the procuratorial organs of the two countries.

Trubin said that he and his colleagues attach great importance to exchanging information and experience with their Chinese counterpart.

After the meeting, Liu hosted a dinner in honor of the visitors, who are scheduled to tour Xian and Shanghai, in addition to Beijing.

The Chinese and Soviet procuratorial organs established contacts in 1988.

Soviet Union Adopts Privatization Law

OW0107175791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1655 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, July 1 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Parliament today adopted a privatization law under which half of the enterprises will be free from the state control by the end of 1992.

According to TASS NEWS AGENCY, the privatization will be carried out in two stages: 40-50 percent of the state enterprises will be privatized by the end of next year, and the proportion will go up to 70 percent by 1995.

Under the law, workers of the enterprises have the priority to purchase the enterprises, and other Soviet or foreign citizens or legal entities also have the right to purchase Soviet state property.

The Soviet Cabinet insisted that the privatization should primarily be conducted through the purchase of state property, while the Russian Federation and some other republics held that much of state property be distributed to citizens free.

Northeast Asia

DPRK's Kim Il-song Meets 3 PRC Delegations

OW0207042491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0347 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (XINHUA)—General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and State President Kim Il-song received three visiting Chinese delegations today.

During the cordial talks with Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference delegation headed by its Vice-President Qian Qunying, Chinese Communist Party (CPC) goodwill visiting delegation and Chinese military goodwill visiting delegation, Kim warmly congratulated the CPC on its 70th anniversary.

He said that during the past 70 years, through arduous struggles and promotion of revolutionary traditions, the CPC has scored tremendous achievements.

"We are very glad that China has such a party," he added.

Kim asked the Chinese delegations to convey his cordial greetings to China's senior revolutionaries Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Deng Yingchao as well as Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng and Wan Li.

The general secretary also asked the Chinese delegations to convey cordial greetings from all of the WPK's members to the CPC.

Qian, on behalf of the three Chinese delegations, expressed gratitude to Kim for his warm reception, saying that it indicated the Democratic People's Republic of Korea places great importance on the ties between the two parties as well as the two countries.

Member of Political Bureau of the WPK's Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of Korean People's Army Choe Kwang and other Korean officials were present at the meeting.

NKDP Says German-Type Reunification Impossible

OW0107153591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1248 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (XINHUA)—The largest South Korean opposition party has made it clear that it is impossible for South Korea to realize national reunification in German-form by devouring the North side, according to reports reaching here from Seoul.

In an interview with Japanese daily "ASAHI SHIMBUN" on June 29 in Seoul, president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Kim Tae-chung said that the reunification of Korea must be realized on the basis of one unified entity, two independent governments and through three stages.

The two sides of Korea have held three rounds of high-level talks on national reunification. However, each has stuck to its own position. The South side is interested in a German-type unification but the North side stresses a national reunification through a confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems, two governments.

Mongolian Vice President Discusses Visit

OW0207024091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 1 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Vice President Radnaasumbereliyn Gonchigdorj said upon his return from China today that the delegation of the Small Hural had achieved its goals in its China visit.

He told XINHUA at the airport that during his stay in China, he discussed with Chinese leaders ways of expanding parliamentary ties between the two countries.

The two sides shared the view that Mongolia and China should further increase their parliamentary ties through

mutual visits and an exchange of information by the parliamentary establishments, leaders, and members, said Gonchigdorj, who is also chairman of the Small Hural.

He noted that the relations between the two countries have entered upon a new and more pragmatic and qualitative stage.

He said that during the visit he saw the tremendous achievements attained by China over the past ten years following the implementation of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

The vice president said that China is firmly implementing the policy of economic reform, which shows convincingly that China is a trust-worthy and cooperative partner in all fields.

Mongolian Premier Details Economic Woes

*OW0107151691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1413 GMT 1 Jul 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 1 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Premier Dash Byambasuren said that his country's economy has entered a difficult period which, however, will only be temporary.

Byambasuren's statements, made to pressmen here last Thursday, were carried in the paper "PEOPLE'S RIGHT" Saturday.

Byambasuren said the National Bank of Mongolia had only 20 million dollars in reserve at the beginning of 1991.

He said during January-May, Mongolia's exports totalled 116 million dollars and its imports 157 million dollars, with the inventory of export-oriented goods running up to 66 million dollars.

He predicted that Mongolia's foreign trade deficit will reach 40 million dollars by the end of this year. The nation's gold reserve, he disclosed, is about 2.2 tons, of which 1.2 tons is in British banks as a loan mortgage and the rest is for gold trade on world markets.

Mongolia used to trade with the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and settle accounts in transferable roubles. Over the last five years, it incurred an international payments deficit of about 590 million roubles annually.

Growing exports to world markets had expanded Mongolia's dollar in reserve which stood at 115 million dollars at the beginning of 1990. In that year, Mongolia's exports were valued at 23.9 million dollars and its imports 74.2 million dollars.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Vietnamese Communist Party Stages 7th Congress

Foreign Policy Reaffirmed

*OW0107142791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1205 GMT 27 Jun 91*

[By reporters Chen Jiabao (7115 1367 0202), Hou Hexiang (0186 7729 4382), and Zhang Jiaxiang (1728 0502 4382)]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—At a news conference here today, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, stated that the "Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]" affirmed the foreign policy of the "Sixth CPV Congress," which calls for establishing friendly relations with all countries.

As for the country's relations with the United States, he said: The four-step plan of the United States for normalizing its relations with Vietnam shows "certain progress" over the past. However, in contrast with its position four years ago, the plan shows "some setbacks." He noted: A few years ago, the United States made the normalization of its relations with Vietnam conditional on withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Now, despite the fact that Vietnam "has already withdrawn its troops from Cambodia," the United States still links the process of settling the Cambodian problem to that of the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

On relations with ASEAN countries, Nguyen Co Thach said: Vietnam and ASEAN countries all want to normalize their relations and enhance their cooperation as "regional cooperation has become a life-and-death matter for the countries in the region."

Commenting on Japan's policy toward Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach said: Japanese policy toward Vietnam is not "overprudent" but "too timorous." He said that the development of bilateral relations will benefit both sides and not just one side.

When asked to comment on China's position on the Cambodian National Supreme Council's Phatthaya conference, Nguyen Co Thach said that "the Chinese position is positive," and that "we set a high value on China's contributions."

Nguyen Co Thach confirmed reports that he has submitted his resignation as minister of foreign affairs.

Socialist Path 'Only Choice'

*BK0107143991 Beijing Radio Beijing
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] opened in Hanoi on 24 June.

Following the opening speech by Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Council, on behalf of the Sixth

Party Central Committee, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh delivered a general report.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: Vietnam's general objectives for the next five years are to strive to overcome difficulties, consolidate political stability, extricate the country from the socioeconomic crisis, eliminate poverty and slow development, and improve the people's living conditions.

Regarding the CPV's political orientations, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: To firmly maintain the socialist path is Vietnam's only choice and to adhere to Marxism-Leninism is a matter of principle for the party.

Regarding Vietnam's future foreign policy, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: It is necessary to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union, consolidate and develop the special friendship and cooperation with Laos and the Phnom Penh administration, and enhance the friendship and solidarity with Cuba and other socialist countries.

Dealing with the policy toward China, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh stressed: It is necessary to accelerate the normalization of relations with China and gradually expand Vietnamese-Sino cooperation by means of negotiations aimed at resolving the remaining problems between the two countries.

The congress this time will adopt a five-year national construction plan, a development strategy for the next 10 years, a platform for national construction for the whole period of transition to socialism, and other documents.

The congress will also consider the amendments to the Party Statutes, adopt the new Party Statutes, and elect the highest organ of the party Central Committee.

Political Bureau Elected

OW0107143191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1322 GMT 27 Jun 91

[By reporters Hou Hexiang (0186 7729 4382), Chen Jiabao (7115 1367 0202), and Zhang Jiaxiang (1728 0502 4382)]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—The Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] elected its 13-member Political Bureau today.

There was a major change in the composition of the new Political Bureau. Of the 12 members of the old Political Bureau, only five were retained as members of the new Political Bureau. They included Do Moui, Le Duc Anh, Vo Van Kiet, Doan Khue, and Dao Duy Tung. Seven members of the Sixth CPV Central Committee's Political Bureau, including Nguyen Van Linh, former general secretary of the CPV; Chairman of the State Council Vo Chi Cong; and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, were dropped from the new Political Bureau.

The new members of the Political Bureau include Vu Oanh, Le Phuoc Tao, Phan Van Khai, Bui Thien Ngo, Hong Duc Manh, Phan The Duet, Nguyen Duc Binh, and Vo Tran Chi.

At the closing ceremony of the Seventh CPV National Congress, the newly elected General Secretary of the CPV Do Moui announced Nguyen Van Linh, Phan Van Dong, and Vo Chi Cong as advisers to the CPV Central Committee.

New Party Chief Profiled

OW0107163091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1258 GMT 27 Jun 91

["Man In The News: Do Moui, New CPV General Secretary;" by Gong Jingzhi (0361 2417 0037)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Do Moui, elected as the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee at the First Plenary Session of the Seventh CPV Central Committee on 27 June 1991, replaced his predecessor Nguyen Van Linh, who had occupied that position for four and a half years.

Born in Dong My township, Thanh Tri county on the outskirts of Hanoi on 2 February 1917, Do Moui joined the People's Front Movement in 1936 and the Indochina Communist Party (the CPV today) in 1939. During the war against France, he took up the posts of provincial party secretary of Ha Dong, Ha Nam, Nam Dinh, and Ninh Binh Provinces; deputy regional secretary of the Hong River Left Bank Region; deputy chairman of the Regional War Administrative Council; and political commissar of the Regional Headquarters. He was elected a candidate member of the party Central Committee in 1955 and a full member in 1956. From 1955 to 1969 he successively assumed the posts of the secretary of the Haiphong party committee, chairman of the city Military Administrative Council, vice minister and minister of commerce, and chairman of the State Commodity Prices Committee. While he was vice premier between December 1969 and July 1981, he served concurrently as the director of the Economic Office of the Premier's Residence, chairman of the State Capital Construction Committee, and minister of construction. At the Fourth CPV Congress in 1976, he was elected a candidate member of the Central Political Bureau. From July 1981 to June 1987, he was vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the Fifth CPV Congress in 1982, he was elected a full member of the Central Political Bureau. He was reelected to the same post and appointed as the permanent secretary of the Secretariat at the Sixth CPV Congress in 1986. Since June 1988, he has been the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Sino-Australian Science Commission Meets*OW2906134791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1257 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—China and Australia signed the minutes of the inaugural China-Australia Joint Science and Technology Commission meeting here today.

According to the document, the two countries formulated some 20 cooperative research projects in eight fields, including new materials, remote sensing, environment, the combination of Chinese and Western medicine and other areas.

Hui Yongzheng, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Michael Pitman, chief science advisor to the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce of Australia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Sponsored by Dr. Pitman, the joint commission meeting was held from June 27 to 29.

Chinese State Councilor and Minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian attended the signing ceremony. After that, Song met with Dr. Pitman and his party at the Great Hall of the People.

Near East & South Asia**Li Peng, Delegation Leave for Mideast Tour****Seen Off at New Venue***OW0207012991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0114 GMT 2 Jul 91*

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng left here this morning for an official visit to Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait.

Seeing Li Peng off at the Great Hall of the People were General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee Jiang Zemin, Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen, Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Chong and Secretary-General of the State Council Luo Gan.

XINHUA learned the venue of the seeing-off and greeting ceremonies for top CPC and state leaders visiting foreign countries has changed from the airport to the Great Hall of the People from today on.

Sources from the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that the change is aimed at saving time, easing traffic and bringing convenience to people.

Accompanying Li Peng on the current visit are Li's wife Zhu Lin, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his wife Zhou Hanqiong, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lanqing, Director of the Research Office of the State Council Yuan Mu,

special assistants to the premier Gao Di and Yang Dezhong, State Council Deputy Secretary-General Liu Zhongli, Director of the office in charge of foreign affairs under the State Council Liu Shuqing and Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang.

Also present at the Great Hall of the People to see the Chinese premier off were the six countries' diplomatic envoys to China.

Predeparture News Conference*OW0207072791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0705 GMT 2 Jul 91*

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that his trip to the six countries in the Middle East and the Gulf region is aimed at enhancing mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between China and these countries.

Li made the remark at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People this morning before leaving for an official visit to Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait.

During his absence, Li said, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin will be acting premier.

Li said that friendly contacts between China and the Middle East and the Gulf region date back a long time, and China has enjoyed good relations of cooperation with the six countries he is going to visit.

The premier said he will make in-depth exchanges of views with the leaders of the six countries on further promoting friendly relations of cooperation, and on current international situation and major international issues of common concern, the Middle East and the Gulf issue in particular, he said.

Li expressed belief that his visit to the six countries will surely increase mutual understanding and friendship and further promote the existing friendly relations of cooperation between China and these countries.

He said that he is taking the Chinese people's friendly feelings to the Arab and Iranian peoples.

Li said he hopes that peace and stability will be realized in the region and wishes all countries in the region prosperity.

The Middle East is a region plagued by the longest conflicts since the end of the Second World War, which have brought tremendous sufferings to the people in this region, Li said.

The premier said that the Chinese Government supports all efforts to seek a fair and reasonable settlement of the Middle East issue, including consultation, dialogue, and various formulas.

Asked whether China, the only country which had not voted for the United Nations Security Council resolution to use force against Iraq, will use its veto power if the UN Security

Council puts forward a new draft resolution to use force once more to destroy Iraq's nuclear facilities, as some people in the United States suggested, Li said that the Chinese Government holds a clear-cut position on the Gulf issue. China opposed Iraqi invasion of Kuwait while standing for a peaceful settlement of the crisis, he said.

As circumstances relating to Iraq's nuclear facilities need to be further made clear, Li said, it is vary hard to foretell what actions will be taken later.

In response to the question which countries Chinese leaders were referring to when they mentioned overseas hostile forces, Li said that China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and is willing to maintain friendly relations based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence with all countries that want to be friendly with China.

The premier said that China is one of the countries that have the greatest number of friends in the world. Only a few people in a few countries nurse some grievances or hostility towards China, he said, adding that even in these countries the broad masses of the people are very friendly to China.

He noted that some countries which once lacked understanding of China's policies are now trying to deepen their understanding, he said.

It can now be clearly seen that the attitude of the governments of quite a number of countries towards China is taking a positive turn, Li said.

Visit Seen as Trade Stimulus

HK0207061191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
2 Jul 91 p 2

[BY staff reporter Ren Kan]

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to six Middle East countries, scheduled to start today, is being viewed as a stimulus to trade and economic co-operation.

Li's 12-day tour will cover Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait, an important diplomatic move taken by the Chinese Government to strengthen unity and co-operation among the developing countries.

Officials with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert) said closer political relations will improve trade links between China and the six countries.

Mofert officials said the six countries and China can help supply each other's needs since they are all developing countries. China can supply equipment and necessities for construction and daily life, while raw materials and petrochemical products from the six countries will find a market in China.

Officials said the six countries have already enjoyed close relationships with China. Total trade value between the six and China last year hit \$1.15 billion, compared with the annual \$33 million in early 1950s.

China mainly exported textiles, light industrial, machinery and electronic products while buying fertilizer and chemical raw materials.

Although trade links between China and the six countries were blocked during the Gulf War earlier this year, they have rebounded rapidly, officials said, with China resuming its trade relationship with all six. During the Gulf War, trade between China and Kuwait and Saudi Arabia almost stopped.

Although total trade volume between China and the six countries during the first quarter of this year declined from the same period of last year, it still hit \$380 million.

Meanwhile, China Daily has learned that Chinese overseas civil-engineering firms are also taking measures to return to the Middle East market. The Gulf War has forced almost all their workers home and lost them more than \$1 billion.

Mofert officials said Chinese civil-engineering firms started their business in the six countries as early as in the beginning of 1980s, adding the area has become one of the country's major labour services and contracted engineering markets.

Projects constructed by Chinese companies include factories, roads, communication projects, hospitals, power stations, oil refineries and residential building projects. China's high quality work and favourable prices had established a fine reputation there, officials said.

Pakistan Expects India To Favor Nonproliferation

OW2906174791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1509 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Islamabad, June 29 (XINHUA)—Pakistan is optimistic about India's favorable response to its recent proposal on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

At a press briefing here today, a spokesman for the Pakistani Foreign Ministry said India may be carefully considering Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's June 6 proposal to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region and respond favorably to it.

He said, "We have reasons to believe that the new government in India will not be the last" to give positive response to the proposal after consideration and examination.

India's initial response to the proposal for a five-nation conference on non-proliferation in South Asia was negative.

The proposal involves the United States, China, the Soviet Union as well as Pakistan and India in the conference to make arrangement to ensure a nuclear-free South Asia.

The spokesman said the U.S. expressed appreciation to the proposal during Pakistan Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad's recent visit to Washington and indicated its readiness to support and promote the proposal which it said was constructive.

China has also expressed its agreement to the proposal, the spokesman said, adding Pakistan is still awaiting the response from the Soviet Union.

The spokesman denied the report that ambassadors of the five nations involved in the proposal had planned to meet in Geneva, saying "we are at an early stage."

New Indian Prime Minister Outlines Relations

*OW2906073291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0700 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] New Delhi, June 29 (XINHUA)—New Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said India's relations with other countries have always been uniformly good and particularly good with neighbors.

"We have our differences on individual issues, but on the main issue of good neighborliness, we do not have any basic difference," Rao said according to local press reports.

Rao made the remarks in an interview given to Bulgarian Television here on Thursday, which also covered his government's policies on economy and political cooperation with the opposition.

The prime minister also said India will have to adjust itself to the changed situation in Eastern Europe and the Indo-Soviet relationship will remain good.

India will become active again in the United Nations and other international fora as it has always been except for the last one and a half years, he said.

He said the Non-Aligned Movement and the developing countries will have to organize themselves in such a way that they help one another and also create conditions conducive to a North-South dialogue so that their problems are attended to.

Rao expressed confidence about India securing assistance from the International Monetary Fund to tide over the current economic crisis, but said the conditions imposed by the IMF for India will compare with the terms given to other countries.

He said the Indian External Affairs Ministry is looking into the ideas on bringing the Third World countries together and forging a special relationship between them and the World Bank and other multilateral institutions.

The economic problems are the top priority of the government, the prime minister said.

The government has also given to economic liberalization which is alive to the winds of change blowing around the world, he added.

On consensus with other political parties, Rao said the issues like economy, foreign policy, problems of Punjab and Kashmir are the areas for cooperation.

He said the responses from the opposition to the government's efforts to seek cooperation have been encouraging.

Rao admitted that the lack of a majority in parliament will have its own effect on the functioning of the government.

"We cannot afford to go to the poll again within the foreseeable future. The government has to last for five years and that is how we are looking at the future", he said.

Mujahidin Leader Says U.S. May Not Interfere

*OW0107173691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1600 GMT 1 Jul 91*

[Text] Islamabad, July 1 (XINHUA)—The United States has no right to interfere in the internal politics of Afghanistan as it is the prerogative of the Afghan people, an Afghan mujahidin leader said today.

Rahmatollah Mo'tazavi, president of the Iran-based Hezb-e Vahdat Islami, an eight-party Afghan mujahidin alliance, told a press conference here today that whether the Americans continue to give aid to the Afghans or not, the Afghans will continue their fight.

He said the Afghans themselves will determine their future without coming under any foreign pressure.

A delegation led by him came here at the invitation of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. The delegation has been in consultation with Pakistan-based mujahidin groups for the last two weeks on matters relating to the U.N. peace efforts.

Mo'tazavi said the Afghans have no differences among their ranks and the only unsettled issue between the Iran-based and Pakistan-based Afghan mujahidin parties is the number of seats in the commission of all parties. He hoped that this issue will be solved during his next visit to Pakistan after 25 days.

His party has demanded five seats from a total of 28 seats, whereas they have been offered three seats, he added.

To a query, he said that his party accepts the U.N. five-point peace plan to solve the Afghanistan problem but with some reservations.

"We will never sit with Najibollah (Kabul ruler) or his party to negotiate the future of Afghanistan, neither will we accept ceasefire with the Najib government as we regard it as illegal," he explained.

He said former Afghan King Zahir Shah has no future in Afghanistan as it was mujahidin who sacrificed for the liberation of Afghanistan.

He said the Iran-based mujahidin parties represent Shia Muslims who comprise 25 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. "We are Muslims and will not indulge in factionalism while deciding the future of Afghanistan," he added.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Qin Jiwei Meets Mozambican Military Official

OW2606130591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1141 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Defence Minister Qin Jiwei and Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Chi Haotian met with visiting Mozambican Deputy Defence Minister Eds. Nihia on separate occasions here today.

Major General Nihia, who is also general commissar of the Mozambican Armed Forces, arrived here on Monday on a week-long visit.

In a meeting with Nihia in the great hall of the people in the afternoon, Qin praised the "time-tested friendship" between China and Mozambique, saying that the friendly Sino-Mozambican ties have been growing steadily in the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

Nihia said that his visit was aimed at furthering the friendship between the Armed Forces of the two countries, and he believed that such relationship will be consolidated and developed.

In a separate meeting, Chi told Nihia that his current visit will be useful in pushing forward the friendly ties between the two Armed Forces.

Chi hosted a dinner in honor of the guest after the meeting.

Yesterday, Nihia held talks with Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of PLA general staff. They exchanged views on matters concerning development of the friendly relations between the two Armed Forces.

West Europe

Purchasing Group Head on German Cooperation

HK2906072691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Jun 91 p 6

["Dispatch" by reporter Jiang Jianguo (3068 1696 0948): "Chinese Purchasing Delegation Leader Says There Is Great Potential for Sino-German Economic Cooperation, Trade"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—There is great potential for promoting Sino-German economic cooperation and trade, said Wei Yuming, head of the Chinese purchasing group to Europe, when addressing the German Economics Oriental Commission conference in Cologne yesterday.

Wei said that since the establishment of Sino-German diplomatic relations, economic and trade relations between the two countries have undergone a rapid development. Germany has become China's fourth major

trade partner, while the latter has become the Germany's second major trade partner in Asia.

Wei Yuming indicated: China will start to implement the Eighth Five-Year Plan this year, and many important construction and technological transformation projects are fully under way. Ever since the second half of last year, China's imports have taken a favorable turn, and China will continue to increase imports this year in an appropriate way.

He added: The Sino-German Economic Cooperative Mixed Committee's seventh session will be held in Beijing this year, while German Industrial Federation President Whits [wei si 7614 2448] will lead a German enterprise delegation to visit China. Through all these activities, China is seeking the integrating point [jie he dian 4814 0678 7820] of Sino-German cooperation, so as to create conditions to bring about a sustained and stable development to the economic and trade relations between the two countries. He felt that Sino-German economic cooperation has broad prospects.

In his report, Wei Yuming gave a detailed briefing on China's present economic situation as well as on the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program. He indicated that China's development cannot be separated from the outside world. Opening up is China's basic national policy, and China will not close its already-opened door no matter what changes take place in the world, because this policy has brought the Chinese people great benefits, which must not be neglected.

East Europe

XINHUA Covers Situation in Yugoslavia

EC Mediation Said Accepted

OW0107175591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1620 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Rome, July 1 (XINHUA)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis said today the Yugoslav Federal Government and the two breakaway republics have accepted the mediation offered by the European Community (EC) for the solution of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

Talking to reporters when arriving at the airport in Malta from Yugoslavia this morning, the foreign minister said, "Serbians undertake to recall their troops to military camps. Croats and Slovenians also undertake to accept EC proposals," the Italian news agency ANSA reported today.

According to the EC proposals, the declarations of independence by Slovenia and Croatia should be frozen for three months temporarily.

The two breakaway republics declared independence from Federal Yugoslavia on June 25. One day later, the federal government issued a statement dismissing their

unilateral decisions as "illegal and invalid." And then armed conflict took place between the two sides.

The Italian foreign minister said agencies of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) will supervise the implementation of the agreement reached in Yugoslavia.

De Michelis disclosed that officials from the 35-member CSCE will meet soon in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to discuss the issue of Yugoslavia.

De Michelis went to Malta to attend an international seminar on Mediterranean issues.

Mesic Denies Civil War

OW0107194791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1902 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (XINHUA)—Newly-elected Yugoslav President Stjepan Mesic said here today there had been no civil war in his country and hoped that Yugoslavia "will not experience it."

After being elected as president early today, Mesic told a press conference that he hoped "what happened was a history."

Mesic said the Federal Presidency will work for relaxing the tensions in the country, and advocated that political issues should be solved by political means and the legal system be brought back.

At present, the president said, the model of Yugoslavia has been exhausted. However, he added, Yugoslavia should make full use of the existing model before an agreement is reached to build a new model in the interest of all the Yugoslav people.

Mesic said the three-month moratorium on the independence of Slovenia and Croatia is quite short, therefore, the functions of the future federation must be decided immediately.

Presidency Urges Halt to Conflict

OW0207002391 Beijing XINHUA in English
2349 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (XINHUA)—The Federal Presidency urged today an immediate and unconditional halt to all armed conflicts in the breakaway Republic of Slovenia.

The Presidency held a meeting here today on the serious political and security situations in Slovenia, which together with Croatia declared independence on June 25.

Presided over by newly-elected Chairman Stjepan Mesic, the meeting was attended by Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Federal Internal Affairs Secretary Petar Gracanin.

A statement issued thereafter made public six decisions approved by the Presidency, which called for:

- Observation of the ceasefire agreement, an immediate and unconditional halt to all conflicts and hostilities, defense of the people's life and security and safeguard of national peace;
- Immediate release of the captured members and dependents of the People's Army, members of the Internal Affairs Ministry and the General Customs Office and other federal institutions, and members of the institutions of the Slovenian Republic;
- Immediate return of the properties belonging to the People's Army, the Federal Internal Affairs Ministry and other federal institutions; guarantee of water, medical, fuel and other supplies to these institutions;
- Immediate withdrawal of Slovenian armed forces, the People's Army and federal internal service troops to their barracks;
- Guarantee of the normal functioning of federal institutions, especially the customs offices; and
- Inspection by the Federal Presidency over the implementation of the above decisions and the adoption of supplementary measures.

The Presidency also urged various government institutions to coordinate their work in implementing the ceasefire agreement reached under the mediation of a European Community mission.

Pact Discusses Situation

OW0207014491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0052 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Prague, July 1 (XINHUA)—Leaders from six Warsaw Pact nations gathered here today to discuss the Yugoslav situation.

Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said at a press conference after the meeting that the six countries support the European Community's proposal for resolving the problem.

He said that although Slovenia and Croatia have their own freely-elected parliaments and their own governments and although they have declared independence, Yugoslavia is still an entity entitled to all rights according to international law. An independent country was not born overnight, he added.

The leaders from Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and the Soviet Union declared that every nationality is entitled to the right to self-determination, but this right must be asserted by democratic and peaceful means, not by military force.

Soviet Vice President Gennadiy Yanayev stressed that the existence of an independent and unified Yugoslavia is an important factor for stability in the Balkan region and in Europe.

He said the Soviet Union will abide by norms of international law and the principles of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

Bulgarian President Zhelju Zhelev said his country is firmly opposed to civil war in Yugoslavia.

CSCE Envoy Genscher Holds Talks

OW0207032091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0259 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (XINHUA)—German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived here today and held talks with various Yugoslav leaders to stave off a potential civil war in the country.

Genscher, in his capacity as executive chairman of the ministerial meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), arrived here this noon for a brief visit to the embattled country.

The German foreign minister met with Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic on the peaceful resolution of the crisis in Yugoslavia. Genscher briefed Markovic on the establishment of an consultation organ on the Yugoslav problem within the limits of the CSCE.

The two leaders talked about the CSCE meeting on the Yugoslav problem to be held in Prague this Wednesday.

Markovic briefed the German foreign minister of the efforts being made by the European Community (EC) peace delegation and activities of the Yugoslav Federal Government.

The Yugoslav prime minister said the implementation of the EC's proposals is prerequisite to the relaxation of tensions in Yugoslavia and future negotiations on Yugoslavia's fate as a unified country.

Markovic warned however there is a danger of Yugoslavia not carrying out the EC proposals for a cease-fire, election of the federal president and not recognizing Slovenian and Croatian desires for independence.

Genscher said the best way to solve Yugoslav crisis is to hold negotiations on the country's political future. The EC will help these discussions as much as possible.

Genscher met with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar as soon as he arrived in Belgrade. He also held talks with Yugoslav President Stjepan Mesic, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov.

Republics Demand EC Monitoring

OW0207080191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0434 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Hague, July 1 (XINHUA)—Croatia and Slovenia have demanded that the European Community (EC) monitor a ceasefire between the breakaway republics and the Yugoslav Army, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek told reporters here today.

EC will raise the issue on Wednesday at a meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in

Europe (CSCE), said Van den Broek on his return from an overnight visit to Yugoslavia.

"We received requests from Slovenia and Croatia to monitor a ceasefire. We understand their request and said we were willing to consider it," said Van den Broek, whose country took over the EC Presidency today.

Van den Broek went to Yugoslavia with his counterparts from Luxembourg and Italy on Sunday to try to settle the crisis.

An EC mediation delegation received a written agreement by rival leaders, which could bring peace to the turbulent situation, he said.

Van den Broek said observers would be sent only after the Yugoslav Federal Government agreed to the move.

According to him, Slovenia and Croatia agreed in Sunday's talks to three EC foreign ministers' three-month moratorium on the implementation of their independence declarations and that all parties agreed to send troops to their barracks.

"The situation is still fragile and exceptionally complicated," he said.

Van den Broek said it is probably more suitable for the CSCE to intervene in Yugoslavia than the United Nations which has no mandate to play a role in internal conflicts.

EC To 'Consider' Request

OW0207055791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0506 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Luxembourg, July 2 (XINHUA)—Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said Monday that the European Community (EC) was willing to consider the requests from both Slovenia and Croatia to monitor a ceasefire between the rebel republics and the Yugoslav Federal Army.

Van den Broek, who went to Yugoslavia as one of three EC envoys, said they had won a written agreement with rival leaders that could bring peace to the divided Balkan state.

Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Jacques Poos, who also went to Yugoslavia along with Van den Broek and his Italian counterpart, said, "This is a last-chance journey. If it fails, civil war will break out and there will be no saving Yugoslavia."

The three EC foreign ministers flew to Belgrade on Sunday for the second time in two days, in an attempt to salvage a peace agreement they launched last Friday.

Meanwhile, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday called on the Yugoslav Army to return to its barracks and threatened to cut off direct aid to Yugoslavia if the conflict there is not resolved peacefully.

Germany's economic aid to Yugoslavia amounted to one billion marks (550 million U.S. dollars) at the end of 1990.

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher traveled to Yugoslavia on Monday to seek a diplomatic solution.

In a related movement, the 35 CSCE nations, all in Europe except the United States and Canada, met on Monday in Vienna to discuss the conflict in Yugoslavia. Up to now, it was unclear what would emerge from the meeting.

The CSCE will launch another process on Wednesday when senior political officials of the 35 states meet in Prague to consider further action.

Zou Jiahua Meets Romanian Insurance Minister

OW0207073091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0635 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua held talks with Romanian State Minister of Life and Social Insurance Dan Mircea Popescu here today.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the development of economic and trade ties between the two countries.

The Romanian state minister is heading a Romanian Government delegation as Zou's guests to attend the 11th meeting of the Sino-Romanian Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee, which was opened here today.

Gu Yongjiang, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was present at the talks.

Sino-Hungarian Friendship Club Set Up

OW2906091991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0159 GMT 27 Jun 91

["Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Club Established in Hungary's Second Largest City; By reporter Liu Weimin (0491 3634 3046)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Miskolc (Hungary), 26 Jun (XINHUA)—The Hungary-China Friendship Club marked its establishment at a grand gathering today in Miskolc, the nation's second largest city, in northeast Hungary.

Addressing the meeting, club chairman Voroshikov [3097 3157 0087 5072] pointed out that the club will be dedicated to promoting economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation between Hungary and China. He expressed the hope that Miskolc will become a base for promoting Hungarian-Chinese relations. He also declared that Miskolc will sponsor a "Chinese Science and Technology Week" in October.

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Dai Bingguo attended the meeting. He expressed his wholehearted congratulations on the establishment of the club. At the request of the host, he also made a speech on China's reform and open policy, and on prospects for the development of Hungarian-Chinese relations in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural spheres.

The Hungary-China Friendship Club was officially declared established on 19 June by some enterprises, units, and personages in the state of Borsod, where Miskolc is located. The club's purpose is to "promote the mutual understanding of the Hungarian and Chinese peoples on the basis of mutual respect, and to establish and strengthen the ties between the two countries' cultural, trade, and industrial circles."

Sino-Bulgarian Friendship Society Inaugurated

OW3006073791 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1600 GMT 28 Jun 91

[From the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] A meeting was held on 27 June in Bulgaria's Danube city Rousse to inaugurate the Sino-Bulgarian Friendship Society. The society's purpose is to develop cultural and economic relations between Bulgaria and China and to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. At a meeting with Chinese diplomats attending the inaugural meeting, Rousse Mayor (Zhelev) said his city will fully support the society's work.

Havel, Walesa Discuss Ties, USSR Treaties

OW0207003591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0007 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Prague, July 1 (XINHUA)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and Polish President Lech Walesa held talks here today on bilateral relations and the conclusion of bilateral treaties with the Soviet Union.

Polish President Walesa arrived here today to attend the last meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. It is his first visit to Czechoslovakia since he held the post of president.

Havel and Walesa also held trilateral talks with Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall on coordinating the activities of the three countries.

Many CSFR Graduates May Not Find Jobs

OW2906140391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1258 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Prague, June 29 (XINHUA)—Forty percent of Czechoslovakia's 220,000 students graduating from colleges and professional training schools this year may not be able to find jobs, Federal Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Petr Miller said here Friday.

To encourage enterprises to employ more graduates, the federal government will reduce the salary taxation on those taking in graduates, Miller told a news conference.

The government has allocated 450 million crowns (15 million U.S. dollars) for the tax reduction.

In addition, some colleges and schools have been asked by the government to keep their graduates in school to study for one more year.

Czechoslovakia's jobless total stands at 255,000 and is expected to reach 800,000 by the end of the year, or 10 percent of the country's total work force.

Graduates failing to find jobs will get 1,580 crowns (52.7 U.S. dollars) relief fund every month as of July 1, the minister said.

Latin America & Caribbean

Yang Fuchang Greets Cuba's Rodriguez on Arrival

OW0107094091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0828 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, arrived here this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Meeting Rodriguez, his wife and their party at the airport were Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang and Cuban Ambassador to China Jose Armando Guerra Menchero.

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW0207064191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0605 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez,

vice-president of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, here today.

Rodriguez, also member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived here yesterday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Chen visited Cuba as head of a NPC delegation in May and was warmly received by Rodriguez during her visit.

After the meeting, Chen had lunch with Rodriguez.

Supervision Minister Meets Chilean President

OW2906211191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0652 GMT 28 Jun 91

[By reporter Lu Zaikuan (7120 0961 1401)]

[Text] Santiago, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Chilean President Aylwin met with a delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Supervision, which was headed by Minister Wei Jianxing, at the Presidential Office today.

President Aylwin noted that exchanges between the Chilean and Chinese supervisory organs are conducive to the development of relations between the two countries.

The Chilean president recalled Chinese President Yang Shangkun's visit to Chile last year, which, although short, impressed Aylwin deeply. He said that he will try to visit China next year.

Chilean Interior Minister Krauss and Foreign Minister Silva Cimma met and had cordial talks with Wei Jianxing and his delegation yesterday afternoon.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Chile on 25 June. During its stay, the delegation held work meetings with officials of the Chilean Supervision Administration. The two sides briefed each other about their respective administrative systems in supervision and exchanged work experiences.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin, Others Meet Advanced Party Members

OW3006004691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 28 Jun 91

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Tian Shanchuan (3944 1472 1557) and XNA reporter Sun Benxyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—Today, at the Great Hall of the People, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Ding Guangen, Bo Yibo, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Luo Gan, and other leading comrades cordially met excellent party members, party affairs workers of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee and central state organs, and representatives of advanced grass-roots party organs as well as representatives to the national meeting in honor of advanced senior comrades and units and representatives to the national forum attended by excellent leading cadres.

Jiang Zemin Writes Inscriptions, Titles

Books on Shanghai Students

OW2106204891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1017 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By reporter Chen Yiming (7115 0001 7686)]

[Text] Shanghai, 21 June (XINHUA)—The *History of the Student Movement of Shanghai During the War of Resistance Against Japan* and the *History of the Student Movement of Shanghai During the War of Liberation*, the titles of which were written by General Secretary Jiang Zemin, were published in Shanghai on the eve of 1 July.

Shanghai was an important base of the progressive student movement before liberation. The two books which contain nearly one million characters offer a complete and orderly account of the role of the vanguard and bridge played by the youth and student movement of Shanghai under the leadership of the CPC during the struggle for national independence and the people's liberation. They recorded the glorious career of party organizations and how, under extremely difficult conditions, they established and expanded the party's ranks among the students, united the young students and all walks of life in society, and then unfolded the patriotic struggle.

The two books were compiled by hundreds of veteran cadres in Beijing and Shanghai who had taken part in the student movement of Shanghai and took five years to complete.

Clean Government Book

OW2506135791 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 22 Jun 91 p 2

["'Handbook on Clean Government' and Other Reading Materials on Party Building Published (by reporter trainee Liu Haiping 0491 3189 1627)"]—WEN HUI BAO headline]

[Text] On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the party's founding, the organization department of the Shanghai municipal party committee held a ceremony yesterday afternoon to introduce reading materials on party building, such as *A Handbook on Clean Government*, *Teaching Material for On-the-Job Training of Party Branch Secretaries*, *Communist Party Members in the 1990's*, and *Autographs of Party Members*.

The party Central Committee and the municipal party committee have been concerned about and have attached importance to the compilation and publication of *A Handbook on Clean Government*. Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, wrote the book's title. Comrades Zhu Rongji and Zhao Qizheng wrote the preface and foreword, respectively.

Book on CPC Discipline

OW3006083591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0406 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 June (XINHUA)—The book, *Self-Improvement of CPC Members During the New Period*, compiled by the Discipline Inspection Commission and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Policy Research Center, has been published by the Central Party School on the occasion of the CPC's 70th anniversary. The book title was inscribed by Comrade Jiang Zemin.

In close conjunction with current world and domestic situations and the actual condition of party members, and guided by party building doctrines in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the book comprehensively and systematically expounds the importance and urgency of the need for Communist Party members to improve themselves during the new period. It also sets forth basic things which Communist Party members should do and basic ways and methods through which Communist Party members can improve themselves. The book, therefore, is a good book for party organizations to use in educating party members and for the vast number of party members to read for self-improvement.

Jiang Zemin, Others Attend Opera Performance

OW3006042291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 29 Jun 91

[By reporter Sun Maoqing (1327 5399 1987)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—Leading comrades including Jiang Zemin, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Qin Jiwei, Chi Haotian and Zhao Nanqi watched the full-length opera "Sister Jiang" staged anew by the art troupe of the Political Department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) this evening. Jiang Zemin said: It is a very good and successful performance. This show tells us that political power does not come easily. Forgetting the past means betrayal.

The opera "Sister Jiang" is based on the novel *The Red Rock* [Hong Yan 4767 1484]. It portrays an outstanding

Communist Party member Jiang Xueqin, who is absolutely devoted to the glorious cause of communism. It reflects the unyielding heroic spirit of facing death unflinchingly, and the truly fearless revolutionary spirit of the Chinese Communist Party members as represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, for the sake of national independence, the liberation of the people, and the building of New China.

The modern opera "Sister Jiang" was first produced and performed by the theatrical troupe under the Air Force's political department in the early sixties. It caused a sensation throughout the country. In particular, the song "Ode to The Red Plum" has been widely popularized among the masses. The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and Deng Xiaoping highly appraised "Sister Jiang" after seeing a performance. Chairman Mao said: "Your opera has scored initial success. You can hold performances all over the country." At many a gathering, and with deep feeling, Premier Zhou had directed others to sing the "Ode to the Red Plum."

Tonight's performance of the opera "Sister Jiang" drew many rounds of applause from the audience for its penetrating ideological content, lyric that ranks as a timeless poetic masterpiece, beautiful and moving melody, and the artistic demeanor richly reflected through both voice and emotion. The melodious and moving song the "Ode to the Red Plum" had the whole audience thinking back to the war years of blood and fire, sincerity and righteousness, and eternal life amid raging flames. No matter whether a veteran comrade or a youth, everyone was touched and overcome by the refined and clear voices, the sweet and mellow tones, the marvellous atmosphere, and the strong flavor of the national artistic style.

When he attended a performance of the opera "Sister Jiang" recently, Comrade Yang Baibing pointed out: Despite the fact that the show was first composed 20 years ago, it still has great vitality, and the new adaptation is as successful as the original. It blends and unifies revolutionary heroism, patriotism, revolutionary romanticism, and revolutionary realism. It provides good material for conducting education on revolutionary tradition.

The current staging of the old play "Sister Jiang" has, while maintaining the artistic style of the original play, integrated the aesthetics and mood of modern times, and boldly explores various aspects of music and the performing arts. Most of the cast members are from the younger generation. The standard of performance has reached a new high.

At the end of the show, Jiang Zemin and other leading comrades spiritedly went on stage and had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

Chen Yun Inscribes Book on Historical Figures
OW2906103191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0749 GMT 28 Jun 91

[By reporter Li Guangru (2621 0342 5423)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—On the eve of "1 July," all 50 volumes of *Biographies of Personalities in the History of the Communist Party of China*, a record of the glorious deeds of Chinese Communists, have been published by the Shaanxi People's Publishing House. Comrades attending a discussion meeting held at the Great Hall of the People today praised this publication as a "boundless beneficence to future generations."

Central leading comrades and the older generation of revolutionaries have been concerned about this voluminous work. Since the Society for the Studies of CPC Historical Figures presented the writing plan in 1979, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Nie Rongzhen, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, and Liu Lantao have separately written inscriptions, letters, and directives for this book. Comrade Chen Yun has written the book's title.

This is a collection of the biographies of a generation of heroes of the Chinese nation. The book lists 631 persons, including notable party historical figures, famous martyrs, and some nonparty comrades in arm and foreign friends of the CPC. It contains 628 biographies, totaling 12.7 million Chinese characters. It is by far the most comprehensive biographical book series in China covering the largest number of personalities in contemporary revolution.

One salient feature of this book series is its truthfulness and fair evaluation. It records events chronologically, describes things in a straightforward manner, and does not flatter or blame the historical characters. Its materials are subject to rigorous scrutiny and verification. It is reputed to be a "trustworthy history." Attendees at the meeting maintained that the contributions of *Biographies of Personalities in the History of the Communist Party of China* are: It fills the gap in the study of modern Chinese history, which lacks any history books written in a systematic, biographical style; it enriches the contents of the history of the party, the army, and the revolution, as well as the study of modern history; and it corrects some imprecise assertions and erroneous descriptions in some open publications.

At the discussion meeting, Xiao Ke, Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Ye Fei, Ma Wenrui, Deng Liqun and other comrades recalled the past events, talked about traditions, and expressed their profound feelings for the party.

Li Peng Inscribes JINGJI CANKAO BAO
OW2706133991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0408 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—A small single-sheet letterpress newspaper, which was published three times a

week when founded 10 years ago, has kept in step with the times by following the great tide of reform and opening to the outside world. At a gathering celebrating the 10th founding anniversary of "JINGJI CANKAO BAO" yesterday, the incumbent editor in chief, after describing the hardships experienced in the newspaper's early days and its current development, said: The newspaper's history marks the footprints of China's economic reform advancing from "shadow waters" toward "deep seas."

The inscription "Open Up Sources of Information and Serve the Four Modernizations," handwritten by Deng Xiaoping, the master architect of China's reform, has been followed by the newspaper as its goal. In the past 10 years, by spreading domestic economic and technological information overseas and bringing world economic development trends home, the newspaper, with a huge contingent of reporters stationed at home and abroad, has established its own readership. Economic leaders at all levels are keen on new thoughts and experiences. Some departments benefit from information on technological cooperation. Society welcomes information concerning supply, production, and marketing. Experts and scholars find themselves a forum in the newspaper, while the general public is able to air complaints about annoying matters in economic life through the same paper. For example, a 1,000-word report helped Yanjiao Town in Hebei raise more than 1 million yuan. A reader's letter helped 100 college graduates in Xian find an outlet to put their knowledge to use. There are more similar heartening things than can be contained in this report.

Needless to say, according to the editor in chief, the achievements of the newspaper over the past decade are the "gift" from the years of reform as well as the necessity of the period of openness.

Premier Li Peng sent his inscription to mark the occasion, which reads: "Spread Information About Opening and Explore Reform Paths." Guided by the State Council Research Office, the economic newspaper has set a new goal for itself—get more involved with the people and the real world, deal with various social issues, and march hand in hand with the times in the next 10 years.

Yuan Mu, Mu Qing, Xu Weicheng, and others attended yesterday's gathering.

Wang Zhen Speaks at Symposium on Film

OW2506180491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1257 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—A symposium was held in Beijing today to discuss the political television film "Course of the Century—Talking in Length and Breadth About the Four Cardinal Principles."

Inscriptions by Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, and Hu Qiaomu for the "Course of the Century" were read at the meeting.

Jiang Zemin's inscription reads: "An ode to the making of history by the people, a clear proof of the superiority of socialism."

Li Peng's inscription reads: "A brilliant course, a strong voice of the times."

Li Xiannian's inscription reads: "A hundred years' struggle to seek truth, a century's course full of changes."

Wang Zhen's inscription reads: "Wish that many more fine works will be produced by the film and television industries."

Hu Qiaomu's inscription reads: "The 'Course of the Century' is a fine work, attractive and convincing."

It is reported that the film "Course of the Century" has drawn strong repercussions in all parts of the country since it was shown by the Central Television Station last August. Some 160 television stations nationwide have shown it on different occasions. Now, 40 television stations are showing it on the eve of the party's 70th founding anniversary.

Wang Zhen, vice president of the state, attended the symposium and delivered a speech. He said: I am very glad to attend this symposium on the "Course of the Century." After "River Elegy," which opposes the four cardinal principles and advocates total westernization and national nihilism, appeared several years ago, I was very indignant. All along, I had longed for the appearance of a fine work that advocates the four cardinal principles and criticizes bourgeois liberalization. The "Course of the Century" is such a fine work. I wish to thank all comrades who have devoted their hard efforts and wisdom to making this film. The party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus has unequivocally pointed out the need to earnestly study Marxist theory. I hope that the broad masses of theoretical, propaganda, literary, and art workers in our country will, in various ways and with great enthusiasm, publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the four cardinal principles, the foundation for building our nation. As long as we unswervingly hold on to the four cardinal principles set forth by Comrade Xiaoping, we will be invincible no matter how the international situation changes.

Among those attending the symposium were Wang Renzhi, Deng Liqun, Ai Zhisheng, Lin Mohan, Yu Enguang, Fan Jingyi, and Zhang Changhai. The symposium was jointly sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Television Artists' Association, and the Central Television Station.

Li Xiannian, Others Inscribe Stamp Exhibit

OW2806133091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0310 GMT 28 Jun 91

["Seventy Years of Glory Stamp Exhibition Opens in Shanghai"—XINHUA headline]

[Excerpt] Shanghai, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—Seventy Years of Glory—a national stamp exhibition marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC—opened today in Shanghai, the CPC's birthplace.

Li Xiannian, Nie Rongzhen, Bo Yibo, Zhu Xuefan, and Wang Renzhong wrote inscriptions for the stamp exhibition. [passage omitted]

Song Ping Writes Preface on Party Building

HK2806101391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Song Ping: "Preface to 'Collection on Party Building'"]

[Text] In line with the observance of the 70th founding anniversary of the party, the Tianjin People's Publication House has published the *Collection on Party Building*. This collection gives a fairly systematic exposition of the problems concerning party building based on the theories and experience of the CPC. It also provides a complete set of teaching material to enable party members to study the theories on party building and become qualified members of the Communist Party.

The birth of the CPC opened a new era in Chinese history. The 70 years since the birth of our party were 70 years which saw the transformation of China from a semifeudal, semicolonial society to a socialist society and the conversion of the Chinese nation from the "sick man of the Far East" to a giant of the East. The changes stemmed from the bloodshed and sacrifice of the CPC and the people's army led by the party; they resulted from the difficult and bitter struggle waged by the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the party. The history of the last 70 years has demonstrated an unswerving truth: Without the Communist Party, there can be no socialist China, and without socialist China, there can be no prosperity for the country or happiness for the people.

The reason the CPC could lead the people of the entire country from one victory to another is that it has assembled the outstanding sons and daughters of the Chinese nation together and organized them according to the principle of democratic centralism so that they could think and act in unison; with the unconquerable Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guiding ideology, the CPC could formulate correct guidelines, policies, and principles based on the prevailing conditions and the aspirations of the people; the party members work and struggle selflessly in order to fulfill the party's agenda and complete the tasks that they shoulder. It is for these reasons that the party has the trust and support of the people and became the leading nucleus of the people of the entire country.

The way of the revolution has never been a straight one. Progress can only be made after obstacles have been removed, and the overcoming of setbacks in itself is a victory. Over the past 70 years, in the course of China's

revolution and construction, our party encountered repeated tests and trials as it grew from infancy to maturity and from weakness to strength, becoming today the ruling party of a socialist power with a population of more than 1.1 billion people. The revolution and construction endeavors guided by the party have progressed amid the twists and turns and have now taken on the bright big avenue of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

History has shown that the party's leadership is the key to the question of whether China's revolution and construction endeavors will succeed or not. Correct leadership of the party is decided, first and foremost, by the correct policies of the party. This will then require the comrades of the entire party, particularly Communist Party members in leading posts, to study Marxist theories seriously and use them as a guide in studying pressing issues, drawing up policies and measures which are in line with objective realities and with the interest of the people, and leading the people in the struggle to accomplish the tasks set forth by the party. It is extremely important here to study theories and go deep into practice. The qualities of party members and cadres should be raised to a new level through the study of Marxism, learning from the people, and learning from social practice.

The replacement of capitalism by socialism is inevitable as history advances. Today, socialism is being challenged and has encountered setbacks in certain countries. Hostile international forces have intensified the promotion of the peaceful evolution strategy. Because all reactionary forces violate the trend in the development of history, even if they do succeed for a while, they will still be defeated in the end. This has always been so in the dialectics of history. The fundamental question in the effort to combat the sabotage and subversion by hostile forces is to step up and improve the party's leadership and to boost the correctness, resolution, and unity within the party itself. That political upheaval of 1989 and the changes in the international situation in recent years have made us become more deeply aware of the necessity, importance, and urgency of strengthening party building. As we celebrate the 70th founding anniversary of the party, we hope that the entire party will attach more importance to and step up party building so our party will be able to play an even better role as the leading nucleus in the socialist modernization and construction endeavors.

Song Ping Stresses Party Leadership at Colleges

OW2806093191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1315 GMT 26 Jun 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Bi Quanzhong (3968 0356 1813) and XINHUA reporter Yin Hongzhu (1438 7703 4376)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—The Organization and the Propaganda Departments under the CPC Central Committee, the State Education Commission, the

Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, and the Educational Workers' Trade Union, jointly held a commendation meeting today in Beijing to commend 210 outstanding ideological and political workers at institutes of higher learning who have achieved remarkable results in their work in recent years. Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Lu Feng; and Wang Renzhi attended the meeting and awarded honorable certificates to those who were commended.

Song Ping and Li Tieying held a discussion meeting with some of those who were commended and some of the representatives who will be attending the work conference of party building at colleges and universities following the commendation meeting. Song Ping pointed out that the current situation at colleges and universities is good as a whole. He expressed the hope that localities will proceed from reality, further improve the party's leadership over institutes of higher learning, and continuously do a good ideological and political job in an in-depth and meticulous way.

Song Ping said: The international situation in the last two years has been changeable; however, we are still able to maintain political, economic, and social stability despite the circumstances of external pressure and difficulties at home. The situation at institutes of higher learning also has undergone great changes. Students have improved their ideological levels, raised their initiative to study, strengthened their sense of discipline, and many have become eager to progress politically. This shows the correctness of the principle that the CPC Central Committee adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; namely to stress party building and to strengthen the ideological and political work at colleges and universities; it shows that all levels of party organizations, including party organizations at colleges and universities, have done much work and have combat strength; and it proves that the groups responsible for party work and ideological and political work at colleges and universities are good and that they have accumulated many good experiences. He also pointed out that deeply-rooted political problems involving political orientation, world outlook, outlook on life, and value concepts in particular, among some teaching staff and students at colleges and universities are far from being resolved completely. We should not avoid contradictions but, instead, organize forces, conduct research, and hold discussions on some sensitive, hot, and deep issues, so as to help raise awareness and distinguish right from wrong. As colleges and universities have a vast pool of talent strong in the area of theory, we should make them give play to this advantage.

Song Ping stressed: Most college students and graduate students nowadays are young people in their twenties; they are a trans-century generation. We should trust them, make vigorous efforts to cultivate them, and make them genuinely become the builders and successors to

the cause of socialist modernization. He pointed out: In carrying out moral education, schools should primarily aim at making students have a firm and correct political orientation and adhere to the socialist road. Hostile forces always have adopted the basic strategy of peaceful evolution as a means to subvert socialist countries and topple the socialist system. With a population of 1.1 billion and a relatively low level of economic development, China can only take the road of socialism; otherwise, there will be polarization among its populace; the country surely will plunge into a chaos; and it will find no way out. Whether we can hand the banner of socialism down from generation to generation in the great land of China will hinge to a large degree on the success or failure of educating our young people. Party organizations at institutes of higher learning must be fully aware of their important responsibility. They should carry out in-depth education among young students on contemporary history and on current state affairs, create conditions for them, let them appropriately take part in social practice, and make them contact workers, farmers, and the masses, which will be of great use in helping them establish a correct world outlook and outlook on life in the prime of their life.

When touching on the building of party organizations and the training of teachers at colleges and universities, Song Ping pointed out the need to ensure that the firm grip of leadership at colleges and universities is genuinely in the hands of those loyal to Marxism. He also pointed out the need to select and appoint outstanding cadres to strengthen the leading bodies at institutes of higher learning. He said that our teachers are good as a whole. The proportion of young and middle-aged teachers at colleges and universities is getting higher and higher. We should guide them to earnestly study Marxism, participate more in social practice, come into contact with realities, understand state affairs, and enable them to raise their political quality and professional levels. The number of party members among students at colleges and universities is, as a whole, too low; this does not favor party organizations in playing their roles. It is necessary to recruit outstanding students, who meet party membership requirements, into the party.

Among those who voiced their opinions at the forum on party building and political and ideological work included: Wang Jialiu, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Chen Zhili, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Fang Huijian, secretary of the party committee at Qinghua University; Qian Dongsheng, secretary of the party committee at Fudan University; Tang Honggao, secretary of the party committee at the Chinese Science and Technology University; and Wu Jiaren, secretary of the party committee at Yunnan University.

The six-day meeting of the national work conference on party building at institutes of higher learning and the commendation meeting of outstanding ideological and political workers closed today. He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, delivered a summary report at the meeting.

Responsible persons from relevant departments, including Zhao Zongnai, Xu Weicheng, Teng Teng, Zhu Kaixuan, Zheng Keyang, Zhang Baoshun, and Li Xingwan, also attended today's meeting and forum.

Commentator on Party Building

HK2806062391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Jun 91 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Further Strengthen Party Building in Institutes of Higher Learning"]

[Text] The national conference on party building and the commendation of outstanding ideological and political workers in institutes of higher learning ended triumphantly in Beijing. This was an important conference which summed up experiences and further improved the party's work in institutes of higher learning.

Over the past year, party committees at all levels have conscientiously implemented the "CPC Central Committee's circular on stepping up party building in institutes of higher learning" and have achieved spectacular results as new advances were made in all aspects of work in these institutes. Everyone has realized from experience that the guiding ideology, principles, and tasks on stepping up party building in institutes of higher learning as outlined by the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus was entirely correct.

The question of training builders and successors to the socialist cause is related to the future and destiny of our country and nation. On this, the institutes of higher learning shoulder a very important but glorious responsibility. We should be aware that the hostile Western forces are intensifying the strategy of peaceful evolution in socialist countries, that the domestic struggle against bourgeois liberal ideas will persist for a long time, that worldwide competition in economics, science and technology is growing more intense, and that our country is entering a new stage where it will rely on scientific and technological progress to boost overall national might. Under these circumstances, running the institutes of higher learning well is of extremely important and far reaching significance. Persistence in the socialist direction in running the schools and rear builders and successors of the socialist cause who are idealistic, morally upright, educated, and disciplined—this is the fundamental task of our institutes of higher learning as well as that of the party organizations in these institutes. The building of the party in these institutes of higher learning should be carried out closely along the lines of this fundamental task and serve the purpose of fulfilling this task.

The first task in the building of the party in institutes of higher learning is to establish good leading teams in these institutes and ensure that the leadership of the institutes are held firmly in the hands of cadres who are loyal to Marxism. Great efforts must be made to raise the political qualities and theoretical levels on Marxism of the members of the institutes' leading teams. Communist

Party members who hold leading positions at the institutes should have a full understanding of the responsibility resting on their shoulders and diligently perform all kinds of work effectively.

The role of the teachers is very big in the endeavor to promote higher education. The party organizations should exert great efforts to build a team of teachers who are both red and expert and who are professionally and morally competent, raise the political and professional qualities of the teachers, paying particular attention to raise the qualities of teachers who are party members and who make up more than 40 percent of the teaching staff, and give full play to their pivotal roles. The ideological and political workers in the institutes of higher learning form part of both the teaching staff and the party's work team. Over the years, they have worked hard and long and have made important contributions. The party organizations should be concerned with their training and growth, and conscientiously study and resolve their problems.

To implement the various policies and guidelines of the party in the institutes of higher learning, it is necessary to upgrade the fighting capability of the party branches, notably the grass-roots party branches. The party committees at the institutes of higher learning should abide by the policy of strict rectification of the party and take a firm hold of the efforts to build party branches. They should tighten the rules regarding party organization and life and step up the education and supervision of party members so that the party members can use their own exemplary actions to lead the people around to fulfill the party's tasks. Under the premise of upholding standards and ensuring quality, it is necessary to do a good job in the recruitment of party members. We are pleased to see that more and more young students have found a strong interest to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and more and more are applying to join the CPC. The party organizations should nurture their political zeal, step up their training and education, and actively recruit those with genuine qualifications into the party. It is necessary to have a full understanding of the importance of training a generation of young people who are loyal to Marxism and to run after class party schools among university students earnestly.

Historical experience has shown that stronger party leadership over institutes of higher learning is the key to the growth and development of higher education under socialism. A backslide on the question of party leadership is a backslide in the fundamental sense. Therefore, it is not at all accidental that this question has always been one of the focal points of debates and struggles between us and the advocates of bourgeois liberalization. At the moment, as the entire party is involved in the party building efforts, the great political climate is extremely favorable to the party's work in the institutes of higher learning. As long as we build the party organizations of these institutes into a formidable fortress which carries out the party's fundamental line and persists in taking the path of building socialism with

Chinese characteristics, then the glorious tasks entrusted by the party and the people upon the institutes will definitely be completed.

Song Ping Speech Marks Yanan Institute Founding

*HK2806085991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jun 91 p 3*

[Article by Song Ping: "Speech at Gathering Marking 50th Founding Anniversary of Yanan Marxism-Leninism Institute"]

[Text] I am much delighted that fellow students of the Yanan Marxism-Leninism Institute have the chance to gather here. Fifty years ago, we were all young people at the age of 20 something. During those war years, we studied and lived together, caring for and helping each other as fellow students. This remains deep in our memory. It is not easy that, after 50 years, so many old classmates are able to meet here to relive this old friendship. Young people in those years are now all over 70, it is probably very hard to have another 50 years, so at this extremely valuable moment, every one feels greatly stirred, and also very excited. We all cherish the memory of our past collective life, which was united, alert, earnest, and lively. We particularly cherish the memory of our president Comrade Zhang Wentian [1728 5113 1131], deputy president Comrade Wang Xuewen [3769 1331 2429], secretary of the general party branch Comrade Zhang Qilong [1728 0796 7893], and other teachers who made painstaking efforts for our growth. Comrade Zhang Wentian was a great Marxist-Leninist, one of our party's chief leaders, and also a famous theoretician, propagandist, and educator of our party. Thanks to the cordial concern of the CPC Central Committee, the Marxism-Leninism Institute, personally founded and directly led by him, educated cadres with the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practical experience of the Chinese revolution, and trained a number of party cadres who, as Comrade Li Xiannian said in his letter, played an excellent role on various fronts. Some of our old fellow students recalled the past: In those years, most students of the Marxism-Leninism Institute, both the graduates and those transferred to work before graduation, performed very well and grew up to be fine cadres of the party, making due contributions to the Chinese revolution and the socialist modernization drive at their respective posts, and some of them even gave up their valuable lives. We will always remember them.

Recalling the growing process of our old fellow students, we have come to the common understanding that the education we received while studying at the Marxism-Leninism Institute had an extremely profound influence on our lives. The educational principle of the Marxism-Leninism Institute was to give priority to training in the party's basic theory and policies, and to the integration of theory with practice. I was a student of Class II entering the institute in 1938, afterward I worked for some time in the general party branch. At that time I was also a young man in my 20's and,

before entering the institute, had read a few copies of Marxist-Leninist works and some party documents in the area under the Kuomintang [KMT] rule, but I had only superficial knowledge of them. After entering the Marxism-Leninism Institute, with the instruction and coaching of our teachers, we studied more systematically Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economics, scientific socialism, the history of modern Chinese revolutionary movements, the question of the Chinese revolution, and party building. Besides, we attended the lecture of "On New Democracy" given by Comrade Mao Zedong in person and a lot of other reports on party policies. The study of basic knowledge was an enlightenment education of Marxism-Leninism that had far-reaching significance to us young students. As far as I am concerned, it has played a decisive role throughout my life, ideologically in particular in establishing the proletarian world outlook and strengthening my faith in communism. The Marxism-Leninism Institute also emphasized studying Marxist-Leninist position, viewpoints, and methods, and on learning to observe, analyze, and solve problems with Marxist-Leninist points of view; on integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts, and doing away with empiricism and dogmatism. These most basic things have had a profound impact on all our lives. The 50-year experience is very tortuous, and it may be said we have undergone all kinds of hardships. However, as we laid some foundations during our study in the Marxism-Leninism Institute, we always have confidence in the correctness of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under whatever condition. We never waver in our long-range objective of and firm faith in socialism and communism. Although in the course of our lives we may have done or said something wrong because of a strange combination of circumstances, generally speaking, we have followed the party. We cannot but attribute this to the important role played by the basic education we received at the Marxism-Leninism Institute.

Our study at the Marxism-Leninism Institute at that time also showed that we young students, without practical experience, not only had the necessity to study some basic knowledge of Marxism, but had the ability to master it. We still remember that there was a very favorable condition at that time, i.e., among the fellow students there were a lot of cadres who had taken part in the Long March, and some who had returned from the forefront or areas under KMT rule. They had more practical experience, which they summarized while studying theory, and we studied with them, learning from each other's strong points to overcome weaknesses to make mutual improvement. It was very useful. Therefore, it is wrong to say that one cannot study theory for lack of practical experience, and that there is bound to be dogmatism if young students study theory. The question is how we study, how we apply the theory after we have studied it, whether it is studied and applied in light of or in disregard of reality, and whether the study is just for book worshipping. The Marxism-Leninism Institute in those years placed great emphasis on the integration of theory with practice. This makes me think that for young students of today, though without practical experience, it is imperative and useful to study some basic knowledge

of Marxism. Of course, the present situation is greatly different from the past. We are now engaged in the socialist modernization drive, reform and opening to the outside world. With the vigorous growth of the national economy, new situations and problems are constantly emerging, and there is much new knowledge that we have to study and lots of new areas that with which we must become acquainted. However, we must not in the least relax our study of Marxist theory. Instead, we must attach more importance to it. We must learn to analyze new situations and solve new problems by applying the theoretical weapon of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. This is of paramount importance to performing our various tasks well.

Central Party School on Marxism's Importance

HK0107101891 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Xing Benshi (6717 6321 1835) of the CPC Central Committee's Party School: "Integrate Universal Truth of Marxism With China's Concrete Practice"]

[Text] Since its founding 70 years ago, the CPC has experienced a great and glorious course, launched indomitable struggles for the liberation and happiness of the people of all nationalities in China and for ending Chinese society's backward outlook, and made great contributions. Now the CPC is working hard to lead the people of all nationalities throughout the country to implement the party's basic line and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the CPC's history is one of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete revolutionary practice. To save the disaster-ridden Chinese nation, many outstanding figures advanced wave upon wave, sacrificed their lives, and searched for the truth to save the country and the people over the past century or so. Their deeds are heroic and moving. However, they could find the best truth of Marxism-Leninism only after World War I and the October Russian socialist revolution, which was their best weapon to liberate the Chinese nation. The CPC was the initiator, propagandist, and organizer of this weapon. The integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Chinese revolution brought a new look to the Chinese revolution.

A restudy of this valuable historical experience of the party summarized by Comrade Mao Zedong will enable us to profoundly understand the great importance of upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical period. Our party's main successful experience in leading revolution and construction or the bitter lesson drawn from failure lie in whether the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is closely integrated with the concrete practice of Chinese revolution and construction. The integration of theory with practice and suiting words to deeds constitute the fine tradition of the party, the main

expression of a firm party spirit, and an indication of the party's thorough revolutionary character. To improve the Marxist theoretical qualities of party members and cadres, it is necessary to uphold this fundamental principle of "integration." Only by upholding this principle can we genuinely master the spiritual essence of Marxism; instill it in our minds; establish a firm Marxist faith; and regard Marxist theory as the stand, viewpoint, and method to observe, analyze, and handle problems. Otherwise, we will easily degenerate into the mistakes of dogmatism or empiricism.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping could lead our party in upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee because he firmly grasped the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice and closely integrated the development of productive forces with the upholding of the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, also stressed that the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics can be realized only by closely integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice. Socialism has great vitality and great cohesive force precisely because of this integration. Socialism with Chinese characteristics can take shape, be enriched, and develop only in the course of this integration.

Zou Jiahua Writes Inscription for New Book

OW2806095191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0727 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—A *Monument of Diligence and Wisdom*, China's first special collection on the contributions made by national-level experts, will be formally published on the eve of 1 July.

The special collection, to be published by the China Economics Publishing House, records the outstanding contributions made by 37 national-level experts of the machine-building and electrical engineering industries. It reflects the selfless dedication of China's intellectuals, who love the party, the socialist motherland, scientific research undertakings, and the collectives.

Vice Premier Zou Jiahua wrote an inscription for the book.

Zou Jiahua Addresses Meeting on Survey Work

OW2806132191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0724 GMT 26 Jun 91

[By reporter trainee Gao Changli (7559 7022 0500)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—Speaking at a national meeting on surveying and mapping work that opened today, Zou Jiahua, vice premier of the State Council, pointed out: Surveying and mapping is an important basic project in national construction, and

emphasis should be placed on its role in serving as the forerunner to various construction projects.

Zou Jiahua said: Surveying and mapping work constitute the initial process in our country's national economic and other construction projects. Regional planning; geological surveys for minerals; surveys of agricultural resources; capital construction on farmland; large-scale construction projects in energy, transportation, and water conservancy; and urban planning all require survey data and cartographic materials. Following the development of our country's two civilizations, surveying and mapping work definitely will find wider application in national economic construction, national defense, scientific research, education, and various facets of the people's material and cultural life.

Zou Jiahua pointed out: Generally, the economic and social results of surveying and mapping work can only be achieved through the efforts of departments in charge of related follow-up work. For some time in the future, a principal task in our country's economic construction is to vigorously readjust the industrial structure and to focus on the development of agriculture and basic industries and the construction of infrastructure. Construction of these basic industries and infrastructure cannot be separated from surveying and mapping work, and all of it needs to be preceded by such work. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, surveying and mapping work will play an important role in surveying farmland, managing land, surveying resources, monitoring and forecasting major natural disasters, conducting scientific research in some spheres, safeguarding our country's territorial sovereignty, and practicing administrative management. In surveying and mapping work, we should meet short-term construction needs, take long-term needs into account, and prepare for economic construction and social development during the Ninth Five-Year Plan period and in the early part of the next century.

Speaking on the management of surveying and mapping work, Zou Jiahua stressed: Departments in charge of surveying and mapping at all levels should shift further from departmental management to management of the entire surveying and mapping field. They should coordinate closely with various departments engaged in the same field of work, strengthen cooperation among departments responsible for surveying and mapping military land, coordinate overall efforts, and do a good job in planning, coordination, supervision, and providing service. Surveying and mapping departments of all trades and professions and all localities should take the initiative in respecting the management functions of the State Bureau of Surveying and Cartography, and support its management of the surveying and mapping profession.

Jiang Qing's Death Rumored To Be Homicide

HK0107143491 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 165, 1 Jul 91 pp 6-8

["Notes on Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "It Is Said in Beijing That Someone Killed Jiang Qing"]

[Text] Whether it is the "cultural revolution school" or political opponents of Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng, and Yang Shangkun, dissidents inside the party and some of the masses regard "Jiang Qing's death as a homicide" and "the letter left by Jiang Qing immediately before death" as bullets fired at Deng Xiaoping and his ilk. This being the case, the struggle between "fabrication" and "antifabrication" is part of a new round of political struggle.

This year, "1 July" is a red letter day to the CPC as well as a black Monday. The CPC's 70th founding anniversary falls this year, and there should be some kind of a celebration. However, the "happy birthday to you" has not been so pleasing to the ear, because it is jarred by popular complaints, cries of distress, and angry roars.

To the CPC, silence and mute resistance are even more dreadful. What has been most unhappy to Deng Xiaoping and his ilk on the eve of "1 July" is precisely unvoiced "political rumors." What is dreadful is not the "rumors" themselves, but what is behind them.

Did Deng Xiaoping Personally Issue an Order To Execute Jiang Qing?

Despite the absence of great turmoil in the wake of Jiang Qing's suicide, there are different views among the mainland's intellectuals and college students. A very popular story spreading in Beijing today is: "Jiang Qing did not commit suicide. It was a homicide." The story goes, "with the revival on stage of 'The Red Lantern,' an exemplary revolutionary Beijing opera during the cultural revolution and the sensation thus caused, the 'cultural revolution school' is ready to start trouble and is trying to take advantage of the mass resentment against the government to pursue conspiratorial activities. Deng Xiaoping discerned such a tendency. Consequently, he personally issued an order to 'execute Jiang Qing' to get rid of a hidden danger."

The truthfulness of this story awaits verification. However, the CPC has asserted that that is a "political rumor" inside the party, though some people in the intellectual circles do not agree with such a conclusion.

"The Letter Left by Jiang Qing Immediately Before Dying" Was Actually "Jiang Qing's Letter in Defense of Herself"

Another story, about "the letter left by Jiang Qing immediately before death," is spreading far and wide.

In my newsletter carried in TUNG HSIANG (June issue this year), I covered the true story of Jiang Qing's suicide, in which I wrote: "Shortly after the news of Jiang Qing's death was spread, there were words from inside the CPC that Jiang Qing left a 20-some-page letter immediately before dying. It was said that in the 'letter' in question, Jiang Qing defended herself and roundly cursed Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. Furthermore, she censured Deng Xiaoping for being the greatest liar, who told Chairman Mao that he would never reverse the verdict passed on him [during the Cultural Revolution

that he was a capitalist roader]. But facts proved that he had deceived Chairman Mao, the CPC, and the people. Jiang Qing also censured Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan. It was said that the "letter" in question was written earlier and not immediately before her death. In addition, Jiang Qing cursed Deng Xiaoping, telling him not to be happy too soon, and that a violent death would fall on him. In short, it was filled with curses from beginning to end. On 6 June, some units in Beijing, including the RENMIN RIBAO office, called emergency meetings for cadres at and above middle level, at which leading cadres clarified the so-called "Jiang Qing's letter left immediately before dying." According to them, the "letter" is sheer political rumor. Now, initial investigation has shown that the so-called "Jiang Qing letter left immediately before dying" is actually "Jiang Qing's letter in defense of herself," written to CPC authorities when she was in prison.

The Story About "Jiang Qing's Last Letter" Is Not Simple

As disclosed to me by a well-informed source, Jiang Qing did write a letter to the CPC Central Committee, saying that during his lifetime, Chairman Mao failed to discern that Hua Guofeng would become a No. 1 renegade, Ye Jianying a No. 1 hidden traitor, and Deng Xiaoping a revisionist guru. Today, a complete version of Jiang Qing's "letter" does not exist, but the essentials of the story are Jiang Qing's defense of herself and her curses at Deng Xiaoping and his ilk.

Having heard the relay report on clarifying the rumor, this well-informed person with long experience in press circles said: "Although Jiang Qing might not have left a letter immediately before dying, the essence of the relevant letter is believable. There is a demarcation line between believing this to be Jiang Qing's letter left immediately before dying and a general rumor."

Deng Xiaoping Was Roused to Wrath and Ordered an "Investigation of the Rumor"

Nevertheless, the rumors have been unfavorable to Deng Xiaoping. The well-informed source told this author that when the rumors about "Jiang Qing's homicidal death," "her letter left immediately before dying" and their repercussions were reported to Zhongnanhai, Deng Xiaoping was roused to wrath. He personally issued an order to "investigate the rumors," pointing out that "political rumors" as such had created confusion among the people and interfered in the present stable political situation, and that there was an evil plot behind the 'rumors.'"

Deng Xiaoping's judgment was correct, but not comprehensive.

Some 16 "Reactionary Slogans" Were Found on the Very Next Day When News of "Jiang Qing's Suicide" Was Published

On 5 June, namely, the very next day when XINHUA NEWS AGENCY made known Jiang Qing's suicide to

the public, 16 "reactionary slogans" in connection with her death were found inside Beijing. The militia detachment patrolling Xisibei Street found two slogans pasted on the gate of Xisibei Primary School that read "Long Live the Victory of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line! Down With Deng Xiaoping's Pseudo Communist Party!" on the gate of the Xisibei Primary School, a model Jiang Qing once grasped. Close to Xuanwumen Hotel, someone pasted a portrait of Jiang Qing taken during the cultural revolution, on which was written "Chairman Mao, You Always Remain in Our Memories!" Through these incidents, we can see that the "cultural revolution school" remnants have taken action by taking advantage of the situation, and launched an attack on Deng Xiaoping and the powers that be on account of Jiang Qing's death, despite the fact that the capability and effects of that political offensive remain insignificant to date.

Deng's judgment overstressed the "evil plot" of his "political opponents" but failed to see the fact that the masses have spread the stories of "Jiang Qing's homicidal death" and "her letter left immediately before dying" to give vent to their resentments against the Deng-Li-Yang clique, especially Li Peng.

The Nostalgia for Mao Indicates That the "Cultural Revolution Faction" Is Poised To Stir Up Trouble

If "Jiang Qing's death being a homicide" proves a rumor, and yet if this rumor was a product of logical reasoning, then it cannot be denied that there are certain grounds and a logical validity to it. The news that the "Cultural Revolution faction" was poised to stir up trouble is a case in point; and the recent unprecedented intellectual current of "yearning for Mao and the good old days" reflects this political tide.

The "model plays," "Mao's quotation songs," "loyalty dance," and "The East Is Red" all were put on. The spring-welcoming and cultural and literary parties in many areas featured nothing but old songs, including "Ocean-Sailing Depends on the Helmsman." There were two reasons for the rapidity of the spread of such a mood: One, people, on their own initiative, used the songs to give vent to their dissatisfaction—an emotional expression against reality; and two, some people exploited such dissatisfaction. The CPC was reportedly very sensitive and worried but later realized, after a serious analysis—and this coupled with the changes in the Soviet Union and East Europe—that nostalgia and yearning for Mao were better than bourgeois liberalization; and in any case old and vintage songs glorified the Communist Party when they glorified Mao. "Are what we now propose not precisely the adhering to Communist Party leadership, socialism, proletarian dictatorship, and Mao Zedong Thought?" Having recognized this, the CPC Central Committee has, since early this year, been encouraging this mood in an organized and planned way. The appearance of such a mood on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the party's founding is rather a glorification and recognition of the Communist Party than reflecting a

nostalgia and yearning for Mao. This was precisely what the CPC needed, and "obtained by mistake."

The Background of Wang Zhen's Support for "Model Plays"

It was reported that when "model plays" were again staged, some octogenarians were unhappy and complained, but ceased doing so and supported them out of consideration for the overall situation. Wang Zhen was a case in point. It was reported that earlier he telephoned Ai Zhisheng (minister of radio, film, and television) demanding reasons for again putting on "model plays." Not long afterward, Wang changed the tone, saying "'model plays' were recognized by Chairman Mao. Jiang Qing was a thief and the kind of person who reaped the benefits from somebody else's labor. 'Model plays' can still educate and encourage contemporary youths, and even we old comrades were reinvigorated by them." There have been reports that Peng Zhen said at a political and legal work conference called early this year: "There is politics in songs. Songs must serve proletarian politics. When the masses are fond of these songs, that shows that the CPC has taken root in their hearts."

The Revival of Old Revolutionary Songs Paved the Way for "Political Rumors"

Now all big publishing houses are turning out old revolutionary songs. Many students at primary and secondary schools in many areas wished to learn "revolutionary songs," including old songs such as "The East Is Red," "Ocean-Sailing Must Rely on the Helmsman," "Socialism Is Good," and "There Would Be No New China Without the Communist Party." Many people said that the songs made them feel as if the country had slid back 20-30 years.

These were the things that Jiang Qing was hopeful and excited about before her suicide, and also served as a background for the making of "political rumors."

Jiang Qing's Death Helps Deng Xiaoping

Some intellectuals in Beijing held the a view: Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, and the gang of four and the octogenarian party, were basically all alike with only minor differences; or even identical. For this reason, Deng Xiaoping and the octogenarian party would not sincerely disparage and reject arts and music that glorified and worshipped Mao and Jiang Qing's "revolutionary model plays," but would exploit this political propaganda to consolidate their political power. However, they would also worry that recognizing and spreading products of the Mao-Jiang artistic line might help Jiang Qing, this now decimated tiger, which once killed and wounded many highranking party personages, bounce back into a real tiger. Jiang Qing's death was extremely helpful to Deng Xiaoping and the octogenarian party. Hence, the spread of the rumor of "Jiang Qing's death being a homicide." Some people believed it.

CPC Decisionmakers Tried To Eliminate Their Enemies With the Ploy of Claiming To Find the Sources of the Rumor

The "Cultural Revolution faction" and its political enemies, Deng-Li-Yang, and the dissidents within the party (not necessarily genuine reformists), and some people within the masses, viewed "Jiang Qing's death by homicide" and "Jiang Qing's letter written immediately before dying" as a bullet fired at them. And the tug between "fabrication" and "antifabrication" has become a new political struggle.

Public security organs have treated the efforts to "track the source of the rumor" as a political mission, though have as yet to resort to the approach of initiating large-scale public screening. They are not conducting an "open inquiry" but a "covert investigation." CPC decisionmakers are attempting to eliminate some of the heretics inside and outside the party with this means.

"The skies above the liberated areas" are not "bright skies." Under a gray and dismal sky, what is there for communists to celebrate on the "1 July celebration?"

NPC Committee Reviews Reports, Drafts

Tobacco, Conservation, Budget

OW3006024091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—The 20th Session of the 7th NPC Standing Committee held its third plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People today.

Chairman Wan Li attended the meeting which was presided over by Vice Chairman Fei Xiaotong.

The meeting heard a report made by Song Rufen, vice chairman of the Law Committee, on opinions concerning amendments to drafts of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, Water and Soil Conservation Law as well as Articles 30 and 31 of Cultural Relics Protection Law. Song Rufen said: Standing Committee members held that these draft laws have been fully discussed and that they have agreed to adopt them in this session. Meanwhile, the Law Committee, in accordance with suggestions raised by Standing Committee members during their examination of these draft laws, has produced some opinions on amending them.

The meeting also heard a report made by Li Peng [2621 2590], vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee, on the examination of the 1990 final state accounts. The report suggested approving the 1990 final state accounts and the report made by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance.

After hearing these two reports, the meeting proceeded to the plenary discussion, in which eight members expressed their views on subjects under examination in this session and relevant legislative problems.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen Peng Chong, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Han-sheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jie-qiong, and Wang Hanbin.

State Councillor Qin Jiwei and Procurator General Liu Fuzhi of the Supreme People's Procuratorate attended the meeting as observers.

Draft Law Amendments

OW0107095891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1120 GMT 28 Jun 91

["Song Rufen Delivers a Report on the Opinion About Amendments to Three Draft Laws"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—Song Rufen, vice chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] delivered a report on the opinion about amendments to the draft tobacco monopoly law, and the draft water and soil conservation law, and about the decisions to amend articles 30 and 31 of the law on preservation of cultural relics to the 20th meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee today.

Song Rufen said: The current meeting has separately examined and discussed the three draft laws. Members believe the three draft laws are basically ready and agree to have them passed at the meeting. Meanwhile, they have also made some suggestions on their amendments. The Law Committee suggested that some amendments be made to the three draft laws.

I: On the Tobacco Monopoly Law (original text of amendments to the draft law)

1. Some members proposed that stipulations about improving the quality of cigarette and economic returns, protecting the interests and health of consumers, and guaranteeing the state's financial revenue should be added to the purposes of the legislation. Therefore, they suggested amending the draft law to read: "The law is formulated for the purposes of implementing management of the tobacco monopoly, organizing production and business operations of monopolized tobacco products in a planned way, improving the quality of tobacco products, protecting the interests of consumers, and guaranteeing the financial revenue of the state."

2. Some deputies proposed that the law should more fully reflect the principle of separating the functions of the government from those of the enterprise than other laws because a tobacco company is an enterprise engaged in production and business operations and, as such, should not exercise the functions of government administration. Therefore, they suggested that some revisions be made to the relevant articles of the original text of amendments to the draft law.

3. Some members proposed that the law should reflect the principle of integrating state plans with market regulation in a better way. Therefore, they suggested that the draft law be amended to read "The plan for annual

total production of cigarette and cigar by enterprises manufacturing tobacco products shall be assigned by the administrative department in charge of tobacco monopoly at the provincial level in accordance with the plan issued by the planning department of the State Council and in the light of the condition of market sales;" and "If the enterprises manufacturing tobacco products find it necessary to turn out more cigarettes and cigars than that covered by the plan for their annual total production to meet the market demand, they must obtain an approval from the State Council's administrative department in charge of the tobacco monopoly for production in excess of planned quantity."

4. According to the opinion of some members, it was suggested that the draft law be amended to read: "The state and society will step up publicity of, and education in health hazards posed by smoking, prohibition or restriction of smoking in public transportation vehicles and at public places, dissuasion of youngsters from smoking, and prohibition of smoking by students of middle and primary schools." Meanwhile, the following regulation will be added to the draft law: "Radio stations, television stations, newspapers, and periodicals are prohibited from broadcasting and publishing commercials for tobacco products."

II: On the Water and Soil Conservation Law (original text of amendments to the draft law)

1. According to the opinion of some members, it was suggested that the word "should" be amended to "must" in the following three phrases in the draft law: "Should repair and build slope protection or take other measures to improve soil conditions of the land;" "should plant trees and grass to prevent soil erosion;" and "should take measures to restore surface soil as well as vegetation and prevent soil erosion."

2. According to the opinion of some members, it was suggested that the draft law be amended to read: "Applications for establishment of collective township mining enterprises and mining operations by self-employed workers in mountain areas, hilly areas, and windy and sandy areas in accordance with the mineral resources law, cannot be submitted unless the applicants have a plan for water and soil conservation approved by the responsible administrative department of the local people's government at and above the county level."

3. According to the opinion of some members, it was suggested that the sentence "the expenditure for addressing the problem of soil erosion caused by accidents involving civil liability on the part of enterprises and institutions will be earmarked from the funds for production and development" be deleted from the article mentioned in item 2 above.

4. The draft law stipulates: "If enterprises and institutions cause soil erosion in the process of construction and production without taking any measure to address the problem and refuse to let the responsible administrative department address the problem for them

according to this law, they are liable to a fine or shut-down by order of the relevant authorities to take responsibility for the harmful consequences they have caused." Some members pointed out that the stipulation only provides punishment for the enterprises and institutions and that the relevant responsible personnel should be investigated to affix their responsibility for causing the harmful consequences. Therefore, they suggested that the following stipulation be added: "The relevant responsible personnel shall be given administrative measures by the units in which they serve or by the competent authorities of the higher level."

III: On the Decisions to Amend Articles 30 and 31 of the Law on Preservation of Cultural Relics (draft)

1. The draft law stipulates that those who cut, smear, or vandalize the cultural relics under state protection without causing serious damage to them or vandalize the emblem of units responsible for preservation of cultural relics "shall be imposed a fine of no more than 200 yuan." Some members pointed out that it would be better to stipulate the specific amount of a fine in the detailed rules and regulations governing implementation of the law and that the law need not provide for such a stipulation. Therefore, they suggested that the phrase "of no more than 200 yuan" be deleted from the stipulation mentioned above.

2. According to the opinion of some members, it was suggested that the draft law be amended to read: "Any organization or individual who sell privately-owned precious cultural relics whose export is banned by the state or give them as presents to foreigners without permission shall be punished as a smuggler."

3. Some members pointed out that the administrative punishment stipulated by the draft law uses the word "may" on a number of occasions and that such a word may possibly give rise to relatively large extent of inexactitude and flexibility during implementation of the law. The Law Committee have studied the articles provided in the draft law that "may" give administrative punishment, one by one, and suggested that the word "may" be deleted from three of these occasions.

Supplement on Relic Thefts

OW3006123291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2359 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Supplementary Regulations Adopted by the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee Concerning Punishments for Crimes of Burglarizing Ancient Cultural Sites or Ancient Tombs, adopted on 29 June 1991]

[Text] Beijing, 30 June (XINHUA)—The 20th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee decided to add to the Criminal Law the following regulations:

He who burglarizes ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs that have historical, artistic, or scientific value shall be sentenced to imprisonment of three years or

longer, but not more than 10 years, and may also be fined. If the case is relatively minor, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment or criminal detention for up to three years and may also be fined. People who have committed one of the following shall be sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years or more, life imprisonment, or death, and be fined or has their property confiscated:

1. He who burglarizes ancient cultural relics or ancient tombs that designated major national or provincial cultural relics;
2. Ringleaders who have burglarized ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs;
3. He who has burglarized ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs many times; and
4. He who burglarizes ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs, steals their valuable relics, or seriously ravages valuable cultural relics.

All cultural relics stolen from burglarized ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs shall be recovered.

Relic Protection Amendment

OW0107164791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1420 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—The decision adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] on amending Articles 30 and 31 of the "Law of the People's Republic of China [PRC] on Preserving Cultural Relics"

(Approved on 29 June 1991):

The 20th session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee discussed the State Council's proposal on examining the "amendment case of the Law on Protection of the Cultural Relics of the PRC (draft)," and decided to make the following amendments to Articles 30 and 31 of the "Law on Protection of the Cultural Relics of the PRC":

1. Add the following five items to the acts which Article 30 stipulates administrative sanctions should be applied against:

(1) Carving, smearing, or damaging state-preserved cultural relics—not to a serious extent—or destroying the cultural relics-preserving units' labels designed in accordance with Article 9 of this law. Public security departments or units in charge of the cultural relics should fine the violators or order them to compensate for losses;

(2) Violating Article 11 of this law by building construction projects within the preserved scope of the cultural relics preserving units, or violating Article 12 of this law by building houses or structures in zones around the cultural relics preserving units where construction is banned. The city or township planning departments, following or without asking for the advice of the cultural administrative and management departments, should

order the stoppage of construction and dismantlement of houses or structures illegally built, or fine the violators;

(3) Blowing up or excavating near the cultural relics preserving units and jeopardizing the safety of cultural relics. The public security departments, following or without asking for the advice of the cultural administrative and management departments, should stop the violations and may fine them;

(4) Units in charge of the sales of cultural relics handling them without the cultural administrative and management departments' permission should be investigated and verified by the industrial and commercial administrative departments and the cultural administrative and management departments. The industrial and commercial administrative departments should confiscate all illicit income and may also fine the violators or confiscate the cultural relics being illegally handled;

(5) State museums and libraries selling cultural relics collections or presenting them in private to other state museums or libraries. The cultural administrative and management departments should order the recovery of the cultural relics sold or presented, confiscate the illicit income or fine the violators; while administrative sanctions should be applied against the personnel in charge and personnel directly held responsible by units which the personnel work for or by organizations at the higher level.

Item two of Article 30 now reads as follows: "Buying or selling cultural relics without the approval of the cultural administrative and management department. The industrial and commercial administrative and management department shall give a warning or impose a fine, and may also confiscate the unlawful income or the illegally transacted cultural relics." This shall be revised to read as follows: "Buying or selling cultural relics without the approval of the cultural administrative and management department. The industrial and commercial administrative and management department shall, with or without the advice of the cultural administrative and management department, confiscate the unlawful income and the illegally transacted cultural relics and may also impose a fine."

An additional clause shall be added to Article 30 as clause two: "If the party involved does not agree with the administrative penalty meted out pursuant to the preceding paragraph, he may request reconsideration of the decision or file a suit in accordance with law."

2. The following additional provisions shall be added to Article 31: (1) "If museums, libraries, and other units under public ownership sell or give away their collections of cultural relics to a unit not under public ownership or an individual, the person in charge or directly responsible shall be investigated and punished for criminal responsibility in accordance with Article 187 of the Criminal Law." (2) "State functionaries who abuse their positions and power to embezzle cultural relics preserved by the state shall be punished for graft; dereliction of duty by state functionaries resulting in serious damage

to rare and precious cultural relics shall be investigated and punished for criminal responsibility in accordance with Article 187 of the Criminal Law."

Provisions in paragraph one of Article 31 pertaining to criminal responsibility shall be revised as follows: (1) "Smuggling rare and precious cultural relics out of the country" in item two shall be revised to read "Smuggling cultural relics whose export is banned by the state;" (2) add the following to the paragraph: "illegal excavations of ancient cultural sites or robbing ancient tombs."

Delete "unauthorized excavations of ancient cultural sites and ancient tombs shall be treated as theft" from paragraph two of Article 31.

Paragraph three of Article 31 reads as follows: "Unauthorized selling of individual collections of rare and precious cultural relics to foreigners shall be treated as smuggling rare and precious cultural relics out of the country." This shall be revised to read: "Any organization or individual who sells or gives away, without authorization, rare and precious cultural relics in their collections whose export is banned to foreigners shall be treated as smuggling."

This decision becomes effective upon the day of promulgation.

Articles 30 and 31 of "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Preserving Cultural Relics" are hereby amended in accordance with this decision and promulgated anew. Appendices: Relevant article of the Criminal Law: Article 187 State personnel who, because of neglect of duty, cause public property or the interests of the state and the people to suffer major losses are to be sentenced to not more than five years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention. Appendices: "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Preserving Cultural Relics" Articles 30 and 31

(Amended in accordance with the "Decision on Amending Articles 30 and 31 of the 'The Law of the People's Republic of China on Preserving Cultural Relics'" adopted on 29 June 1991 at the 20th Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress)

Article 30 Disciplinary sanctions shall be given to those guilty of the following acts:

(1) carving, smearing, or damaging state-preserved cultural relics—not to a serious extent—or destroying the cultural relics-preserving units' labels designed in accordance with Article nine of this law. Public security departments or units in charge of the cultural relics should fine the violators or order them to compensate for losses;

(2) concealing and refraining from reporting and turning into the state cultural relics found underground, in the inner waters, in the territorial sea or other places. The public security department shall give warning or impose a fine and have the illegally obtained cultural relics surrendered;

(3) building construction projects within the preserved scope of the cultural relics preserving units in violation of Article 11 of this law or building houses or structures in violation of Article 12 of this law in zones around the cultural relics preserving units where construction is banned. The city or township planning departments, with or without the advice of the cultural administrative and management departments, shall order the construction stopped and the illegally built houses or structures dismantled, or impose a fine;

(4) carrying out explosions or excavations near areas preserved by cultural-relics preservation units and jeopardizing the safety of cultural relics. The public security departments shall, with or without the advice of the cultural administrative and management departments, stop the violations and may also impose a fine;

(5) buying or selling cultural relics without the approval of the cultural administrative and management department. The industrial and commercial administrative and management department shall, with or without the advice of the cultural administrative and management department, confiscate the unlawful income and the illegally transacted cultural relics and may also impose a fine;

(6) units dealing with cultural relics buy or sell cultural relics not approved by the cultural administrative and management department. The industrial and commercial administrative and management department shall, together with the cultural administrative and management department, examine and verify the illegal cultural relics and, in case of violations, confiscate the unlawful income, and may also impose a fine or confiscate the illegally transacted cultural relics;

(7) selling individual collections of cultural relics to foreigners. The industrial and commercial administrative and management department shall impose a fine and may also confiscate the cultural relics and unlawful income; and

(8) museums and libraries under public ownership selling or giving away, without authorization, cultural relics in their collections to other museums or libraries under public ownership. The cultural administrative and management departments shall order the recovery of the cultural relics sold or given away, confiscate the unlawful income or impose a fine; disciplinary sanctions shall be applied against the person in charge and directly responsible by the unit where he works or by the organization at the higher level.

If the party involved does not agree with the disciplinary sanctions meted out pursuant to the preceding paragraph, he may request reconsideration of the decision or file a suit in accordance with the law.

Article 31 Criminal responsibility shall be investigated and affixed for the following acts:

(1) embezzlement or stealing of state cultural relics;

(2) smuggling rare and precious cultural relics out of the country or engaging in grave speculative activities on cultural relics;

(3) deliberate destruction of rare and precious cultural relics or places of historic interest preserved by the state;

(4) illegal excavations of ancient cultural sites or robbing ancient tombs;

(5) dereliction of duty by state functionaries resulting in serious damage to or loss of rare and precious cultural relics.

If museums, libraries, and other units under public ownership sell or give away, without authorization, cultural relics in their collection to a unit not under public ownership or an individual, the person in charge or directly responsible shall be investigated and punished for criminal responsibility in accordance with Article 187 of the Criminal Law.

State functionaries who abuse their positions and power to embezzle cultural relics preserved by the state shall be punished for graft.

If any organization or individual sells or gives away, without authorization, rare and precious cultural relics in their collections that are banned for export to foreigners, this shall be treated as smuggling.

Cultural relics curators who steal the cultural relics under their care shall be punished severely in accordance with the law.

Relics Law Promulgated

OW3006063591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2020 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Decree No. 48 of the President of the People's Republic of China]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)— This to promulgate the implementation of the "Supplementary Regulations of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Concerning Punishment of the Crimes of Excavating and Stealing Ancient Cultural Relics and Ancient Tombs" which were adopted by the 20th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee on 29 June 1991.

[Signed] President Yang Shangkun of the People's Republic of China

[Dated] 29 June 1991

President Signs Tobacco Decree

OW3006022891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1511 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Decree No. 46 of the President of the People's Republic of China]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA) —The "Tobacco Monopoly Sales Law of the People's Republic of China,"

adopted on 29 June 1991 at the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, is now promulgated. The law will take effect on 1 January 1992.

[Signed] Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China

[Dated] 29 June 1991

Resolution on 1990 Accounts

OW3006040991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1231 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—The resolution of the National People's Congress Standing Committee concerning the approval of the 1990 final state accounts

(Adopted on 29 June 1991)

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] concerning "authorizing the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the 1990 final state accounts," the 20th Session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, after hearing "the Report Concerning the 1990 Final State Accounts" made, on behalf of the State Council, by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, and, in accordance with the examination report made by the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, decided to approve the final state accounts.

Decision on Marine Conventions

OW3006054491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1236 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—The decision made by the National People's Congress Standing Committee concerning adopting the "Convention on Preventing Illegal Activities That Endanger the Safety of Marine Navigation" and the "Agreement on Preventing Illegal Activities That Endanger the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf"

(Adopted on 29 June 1991)

The 20th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress has decided to approve the "Convention on Preventing Illegal Activities That Endanger the Safety of Marine Navigation" and the "Agreement on Preventing Illegal Activities That Endanger the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf" signed by Ji Chaozhu, representative of the People's Republic of China to the convention, on 25 October 1988. The session also announced that it will be free from the boundaries of Article 16, Section 1 of the "Convention on Preventing Illegal Activities That Endanger the Safety of Marine Navigation."

Institute for Public Procurators Founded

OW2806114591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1158 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Central Institute for the Administration of Public Procurators Founded in Beijing"; by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Mao Lei (3029 4320) and XINHUA reporter Chen Yan (7115 7159)—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) —The Central Institute of Administration for Public Procurators, China's first institution of higher learning for training high-ranking public procurators, was founded in Beijing today. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the name of the institute. Qiao Shi, Li Tieying, Chen Pixian, and Peng Chong attended the inauguration ceremony.

Liu Fuzhi, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and honorary president of the Central Institute of Administration for Public Procurators, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and 170,000 procuratorial cadres and police, he first expressed appreciation for the concern shown by the CPC Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the State Council, and various relevant departments and social circles for procuratorial undertakings. Liu Fuzhi said: Procuratorial organs are supervisory organs of state laws. Following the development of economic construction, and further reform and opening to the outside world, as well as continuous strengthening of the building of a socialist democracy and legal system, the tasks for procuratorial organs have become increasingly heavier, and the demands on public procurators increasingly higher. It is our strategic task to raise the political quality, and the work quality of public procurators, as well as the standard of enforcement of law. He said: The founding of the institute symbolizes that the training of public procurators has begun to move on to a regularized, modernized, and standardized track. We must make strenuous efforts to strengthen the training of cadres, and build up a contingent of public procurators who are firm in their political stand, strict and impartial in handling cases according to the law, have a good grasp of policies, are honest in performing their official duties, maintain close ties with the masses, and are proficient in their work.

It was learned that the Central Institute of Administration for Public Procurators will be directly under the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The function of the institute is to provide in-service training for key leaders and core staff members of the procuratorial system. It is mainly composed of the advanced study department, high-ranking public procurators department, higher education department, correspondence department, departments for short-term training, and refresher courses. Since the beginning of preparations for establishing the institute in 1988, the institute has already trained four batches of over 600 trainees.

It was reported that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, China made much headway in the training of procuratorial cadres. At present, China has established five procuratorial cadres schools, 10 correspondence stations under training centers of public procurators, three provincial training centers, and 19 provincial and autonomous regional procuratorates have set up television branch schools. As of the end of 1990, among the cadres in procuratorial organs throughout the country, those with university and college education account for 44 percent, while those with secondary and specialized education account for 27.8 percent of the total number of cadres.

Northern Regions Attend Tianjin Legal Talks

SK2806133191 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 24 May 91 p 2

[Text] The five-day political and legal work conference jointly sponsored by the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of northeastern and northern China opened in Tianjin Municipality on 21 May. The work conference's agenda is mainly to summarize or exchange the method and experience gained in implementing the spirit of the national conference on the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and to study or explore the issues with a mutual character, which have cropped up in the work of enhancing the comprehensive consolidation of public security and the political and legal work. Attending the work conference and describing their work situation and methods in this regard at the conference were responsible persons from the party committees and the political and legal commissions of the provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hebei, and Shanxi; of Inner Mongolia autonomous region; and of the municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin.

Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, received the comrades attending the work conference. Attending the work conference were the leading personnel of the municipal level organs, including Lu Xuezheng, Song Pingshun, Wang Yongchen, and Tao Yimin.

Lu Xuezheng, member of the municipal party standing committee and secretary of the municipal political and legal commission, delivered a speech at the work conference, in which he stated that after the national work conference on the comprehensive consolidation of public security, our municipality had made obvious progress in the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way by earnestly relaying and implementing the spirit of the national work conference in this regard, by vigorously implementing the measures in the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way while regarding as a first important link the "campaign" of dealing strict blows at serious crimes, by bringing into full play the main force role of political and legal organs, and by mobilizing the entire party and society to make concerted efforts to consolidate or manage the public security. The public security and

order throughout the municipality have achieved sustained stability. The work conference held in our municipality has provided a favorable opportunity of study for the municipality and will further boost or promote the municipal work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way.

Shu Huaide, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Commission of Political science and Law and director of the CPC Central Office in charge of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, took a special trip to Tianjin to attend the work conference and delivered an important speech, in which he acknowledged the importance on the convocation of this conference and stated that the link-up of information, the exchange of experience, and the exploration of problems, which will be conducted at the work conference, will certainly play an active and promoting role in broadening our thinking and in further conducting the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way. He pointed out in his speech that after the national work conference on consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, localities throughout the country had done a great deal of work in implementing the spirit of the national work conference and scored great achievements in the work. Current efforts should be made to concentrate on implementing various measures in this regard and to make achievements in straightening out the relations, laying a solid foundation, vigorously carrying out implementation, and scoring initial results. We should bring into full play the role of committees at all levels in charge of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, follow the "principle" of having those who are in charge of the work be responsible for the work, and should have every personnel and unit under the committee in charge of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way set example in conducting the work. Only by conducting the work conscientiously and meticulously and in a down-to-earth manner, truly grasping the work, and conducting practical management over the work can we succeed in scoring effects. Strenuous efforts should be made to popularize the good experience gained by various localities. Based on these good experiences, we should develop and improve the work. We should also formulate plans and be determined to enhance the building of party and government organizations at the grassroots level. This is the most fundamental measure of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way. Efforts should be made to vigorously conduct inspection over the work; to carry out classified guidance; to promote the implementation of organized activities, responsibility systems, and of massive crime prevention and control; to uphold the principle of integrating the work undertaken by the departments with that undertaken by localities while establishing the leading system in this regard and to regard as the main the work undertaken by localities; and to achieve in having everyone be responsible for safeguarding public security and social stability.

Shu Huaide emphatically pointed out in his speech that by no means should we relax our energy in launching the

"campaign" of dealing strict blows at serious crimes; should make arrangements actively and in a timely manner for the "campaign"; and should integrate the "campaign" closely with the key tasks of overcoming the chaotic, eliminating obscene things, and doing away with the "six vices". Efforts should be made to correctly deal with the relationship between the "campaign" and the comprehensive consolidation of public security and between the "campaign" and other measures; and to do a good job in formulating the measures of crime prevention, education, management, construction, and reform while making arrangements for the "campaign".

During the work conference, the participating comrades also went to Tanggu district and Jixian county to inspect the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way.

The work conference will conclude on 25 May.

Population, Family Planning Politics Strengthened

HK0107015691 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 25, 24 Jun 91 p 2

["Letter From Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "China Further Controls Population Growth"]

[Text] My Brother:

Recently, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made a decision on strengthening the family planning work and strictly controlling population growth. The population issue thus once again became a subject frequently discussed by people. Frankly speaking, among domestic and overseas people who are concerned about China's future, who would care little about China's population issue?

In the early 1950's, when the first national census was held, China's population was about 500 million. Today, after more than 30 years, the national population has exceeded 1.1 billion, or has more than doubled! China used to be described as a country with a vast territory and rich resources. However, the excessively rapid population growth and the already excessively large population have caused relative insufficiency of the farmland, water, and mineral resources on which people rely for their existence. The total quantities of many major resources in China are quite large, but the per capita figures are only rather modest. The overpopulation and the excessively rapid population growth will become a heavy burden that seriously constrains China's economic and social development.

Over the past 20 years or so, and especially the last 10 years or so, under the conditions of reform and opening up, with the joint efforts of the entire people and governments at various levels throughout the country, China has achieved world-acknowledged results in controlling population growth. The birth rate declined from 3.334 percent in 1970 to 2.006 percent in 1990. However, because the population base was too large, even 2

percent growth is still a very serious fact. This means that the national population will increase every year by 16 million people, which is as much as the population of a medium-sized country. Moreover, it is now another birth boom period, because the children who were born during the "Cultural Revolution," when family planning was relaxed, have now reached the age of parenthood. In April this year, the "PRC 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development" adopted by the National People's Congress pointed out the need to "control the annual rate of natural population growth within the limit of 1.25 percent in the next 10 years." The fulfillment of this planned target is an important guaranteeing condition for the fulfillment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program and for the achieving the second-step and third-step strategic objectives for our country's modernization.

Expressed comprehensively, China's population policy is: Exercising planned parenthood, controlling population growth, and enhancing population quality. The policy for family planning is: Encouraging late marriage, late birth, and better prenatal and postnatal care; and encouraging each couple to give birth to only one child. The series of policies and measures has been adopted as China's basic national policy of great importance.

At present, there remain some obstacles to the promotion of family planning. One of the problems is that some people still lack a correct understanding; and another is that the measures, including the legal measures, are still not effective enough. Some people, including some local cadres, have not yet realized the importance and urgency of controlling population growth. Some families only care about their immediate private interests and give no consideration to the overall national interests, so they are keen to give birth to as many children as possible. The traditional ideas of raising more children bringing better luck and regarding boys as superior to girls are also extremely unfavorable to the work of controlling population. Hence more efforts to conduct education are needed in order to enhance people's understanding. Therefore, the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council required party committees and governments at all levels to place family planning work in an important position paralleling economic construction, and to include their population plans in their local programs and plans for economic and social development and in their routine work schedules. The decision required party committees and governments at all levels to set up leading groups responsible for population control and family planning. The leading groups will organize and coordinate various departments concerned in doing a good job of promoting family planning. Recently, a friend came from Henan, the province with the second-largest population next to Sichuan in our country. He told me that the provincial leaders there were going all out to promote the family planning work, and they put forth the strategy of boosting material production and lowering the population growth rate. It is hoped that their plan will achieve expected results at an early date.

At present, family planning in such large cities as Beijing and Shanghai and a number of other large and medium-sized cities is being carried out in a rather satisfactory manner, and most couples there only give birth to one child. They understand that this will be beneficial to the nation, to the parents, and to the children as well. However, things in the countryside are less satisfactory. The most difficult link of the family planning work exists in the countryside. Some peasants want to give birth to more children, not only because they are influenced by traditional ideas but also because they need male laborers for their household economies and need to be supported by their children when they get old. Therefore, when giving them more ideological education and helping them change out-of-date ideas, we also need to develop social welfare and social security systems so that no one need worry about their economic support when they get old. Of course, in the whole society, family planning and population control should still be incorporated in the legal system so that the basic national policy of "exercising planned parenthood, controlling population growth, and enhancing population quality" can be implemented on the basis of the legal system.

[Signed] Bao Xin

[Dated] 16 June

'Outstanding Results' in 'Sanxi' Resettlement

HK2706021991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
 20 Jun 91 p 2

["Dispatch" by reporter Zhang Shusheng (1728 6615 5110): "Population Resettlement in 'Sanxi' Areas Scores Outstanding Results"]

[Text] Lanzhou, 16 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—The largest population resettlement since the country's founding is currently quietly underway in China's western region. So far, 320,000 people have moved from the most poverty-stricken mountainous areas in Longzhong and southern Ningxia to along the Huanghe coast, Hexi corridor, and Hetao area and have ensured the stable supply of adequate food and clothing. It is reported that the next two years will see the resettlement of another 130,000 people, bringing the number of resettled people to 450,000.

The State Council Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas recently released this news at the work conference on the resettlement in the "Sanxi" areas, convened by Gansu provincial and Ningxia regional authorities.

The development of "Sanxi" areas was our country's earliest regional development project. Begun in 1983, the poverty-relief work has been going on for eight years. With the warm care of the party Central Committee and State Council, the Gansu provincial and Ningxia regional authorities have been working according to the central authorities' policy of "revitalizing western China and aiding central China," "tapping the resources of mountains and rivers,"

and following the strategic concept of adopting the way of common prosperity and a development policy of "taking whatever ways are available, namely, to take waterways if available, to walk over dry land if there are no waterways, and find yet other ways out if neither is available"; launched a large-scale, organized population resettlement designed to relieve poverty; open up new areas and aimed to provide adequate food and clothing; while all the time maintaining regional economic development and construction.

After eight consecutive years of unremitting efforts, the important population-regulatory project has scored enormous success. As of the end of 1990, up to 320,000 people had been resettled in an organized manner. Of these, 50,000 had moved from dry mountainous areas in the middle of Gansu Province to Hexi, 160,000 to newly irrigated areas along Huanghe; 110,000 had moved from dry mountainous areas in Xihaigu, Ningxia to Hetao. These people from the dry mountainous areas had long suffered from inadequate food or clothing. But after they were resettled in irrigated areas, they could earn their livelihood and strike up, albeit arduously, new businesses with their own hands. The general pattern is that they "spend their first year on moving, settle down in the second year, begin to have adequate food and clothing in the third, and gain prosperity in the fourth." According to statistics, the resettled population in "Sanxi" areas is able to produce 405 kg of grain per capita, nearly 50 percent higher than that in central Gansu and Xihaigu area, and also higher than the national average of 380 kg per capita. Resettled people described the resettlement as their "second liberation" and "a step to heaven" and a great beneficial Communist Party policy. They said that "we now live in new houses, eat fine grain, and fare increasingly better from year to year."

The results of the resettlement in the "Sanxi" areas are not confined to the solution of the food and clothing problems for 320,000 people. In some areas of massive resettlement, the population pressure has been eased. This has created conditions for the adjustment of the local production structure and bringing about new vitality. Through population movements, some of the technology, culture and information in river valleys have been brought into mountainous areas. This has widened the vision of residents of mountainous areas and also expanded ways for development. Many new settlements have become a springboard for transferring labor force from mountainous areas to other localities. Another heartening development is the improvement in the ecological environment. Most of the areas from which the original "Sanxi" residents were moved are faced with increasing ecological deterioration. Even the new settlements had been desert and wasteland before the water channeling project was completed. After the resettlement, both the original homeland and new settlements have quickly been improved in their natural environment; especially in the new settlements, where fields, villages, water channels, woods, and roads have all been laid out in a planned way. After people settled down, the work of building houses, leveling land, and digging

ditches is all closely connected with afforestation, with a green network of villages, water channels, and fields initially taking shape.

Report on Use of Income From Fines, Confiscations

HK2606125991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Jun 91 p 2

[XINHUA report by Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900): "Liu Jibin, Deputy Chief of National Group for Tackling 'Three Arbitrariness,' Stresses Retaining or Sharing Income From Fines, Confiscations Is Impermissible"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)—Liu Jibin, deputy finance minister and deputy chief of the National Group for Tackling "Three Arbitrariness," stressed several days ago that it is impermissible to retain or share the income collected from fines and confiscations by law-enforcement departments; this income should be promptly submitted to the state treasury.

According to a disclosure, since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council announced the "decision on resolutely stopping arbitrary collection of charges, fines, and levies" in September last year, all localities in the country and the relevant central departments have made efforts to stop arbitrary collection of fines. Now initial results have been achieved in this work. According to initial statistics from the Finance Ministry, income of 5.73 billion yuan collected from fines and confiscations by law-enforcement departments throughout the country was submitted to the state treasury in 1990, an increase of 29.7 percent over the previous year. But so far a small number of law-enforcement departments and personnel still do not understand the separation of expenditure from revenue and others even resent this principle. As a result, they still retain or share the income from fines and confiscations. Some leaders of law-enforcement departments in localities still think that without sharing the income from fines and confiscations their initiative in imposing fines will be affected. Therefore they have not changed the habit of retaining and sharing the income from fines and confiscations, and still allow their subordinates to do so.

At the ongoing national work meeting on rectifying the "three arbitrariness," Liu Jibin pointed out that fine-imposition departments and personnel execute the law and impose fines on behalf of the state in accordance with state law and regulations, rather than representing other departments or individuals. Therefore, they must resolutely and firmly implement the principle of revenue being separate from expenditure, and the existing rules and regulations; and all income collected from fines and confiscations according to state law and regulations must be submitted to the state treasury as state income. Fine-imposition departments must be those defined in the legislation on fine-imposition regulations, and fine-imposition personnel must be legitimate fine-imposition personnel of legitimate fine-imposition departments.

WEN WEI PO on Antinarcotics Efforts

HK3006063691 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 28 Jun 91 p 2

["Special article" by Chen Hui (2525 2547): "Drug-Related Crimes in China, Ways To Control Them"]

[Text] China, which was reputed to be a "clean country free from drugs," is now facing threats from drugs. Drug-related crimes have been getting more and more serious and have become a serious menace to China's public security and order. Earlier this year, the national meeting of public security department chiefs took narcotics control as the first of the 10 major tasks for the law enforcement organs. The Ministry of Public Security also issued a number of documents requiring that public security departments in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions lay stress on the work of controlling narcotics and dealing blows at drug trading. This showed China's determination to eradicate drugs.

Four Areas Seriously Plagued by Drugs

Because China's Yunnan Province is adjacent to the "Golden Triangle," the world's major drug production areas, more and more international drug trafficking gangs and drug traffickers have shifted their attention to China and have tried to turn China into another drug trafficking channel. Stimulated by the transit drug trade, the drug problem has reappeared and begun to spread in China.

According to China's public security organs, at present drug-related crimes have been extended widely from the five provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangdong, and Guangxi to other interior areas. This has given rise to four areas seriously plagued by drugs separately in the southwest, northwest, northeast, and south China. Drug-related cases cracked and drugs seized in these four areas accounted for over 90 percent the national total. These areas are also the main drug markets in China.

In addition, there is an obvious tendency toward syndicated, professional, and international operations in drug trafficking. In 1990, the public security organs in China arrested more than 500 drug traffickers from areas outside the mainland, and they accounted for about 10 percent of the drug-related criminals. Almost all major heroin trafficking cases that have been cracked were aimed at transporting the drugs out of the Chinese mainland. Criminals inside and outside the mainland often colluded; and criminals in different provinces also colluded in trafficking drugs. They were even equipped with modern firearms and means of communication. The number of serious cases cracked by the public security organs in China in 1990, each involving over 10,000 grams of heroin, was more than double that in 1989.

Drug Addiction in Yunnan Is Salient

Due to the spread of drugs, the number of drug addicts in China has been on the increase, and drug addiction has extended from border areas to interior areas and from

the countryside to cities. According to some surveys, more than 70,000 drug addicts have been found in China, but the actual number may be greater. They are mainly in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Inner Mongolia. Drug addiction is most serious in the border areas of Yunnan Province.

The number of criminal cases related to drug addiction has also been on the increase. According to statistics, half of the criminal cases in the above-mentioned areas were related to drug taking. In 1989, China found that 146 people were infected with AIDS through heroin injection; in 1990, another 222 cases were discovered. Drugs not only have constituted a serious menace to the overall physical quality of the Chinese nation, but have also affected China's ongoing modernization construction.

China has constantly carried out the policy of dealing severe blows at drug-related crimes, and this has also found expression in China's legislation.

In the late 1970's, when the PRC Criminal Law was promulgated, consideration had been given to the need to use legal means to prevent and punish drug-related crimes. In 1982, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] enacted a supplementary law on punishing drug traffickers.

In September 1989, China joined the "UN Convention on Banning the Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics and Psychoactive Drugs."

Over 8,000 Drug-Related Cases Were Handled Last Year

In December 1990, in order to use harsh punishments to check such criminal activities as smuggling, trafficking, and producing drugs and illegally growing plants as raw materials for making drugs, the NPC Standing Committee formulated the "Decision on Controlling Narcotics" in light of the provision of the relevant international convention. The minimum criterion for imposing capital punishment was lowered, and the extent for measurement of punishment was widened. Thus, China's anti-drug legislation was brought more into line with that in the neighboring countries.

Alongside the legislation steps, China's public security and judicial organs also intensified their actions against drug-related crimes.

According to data provided by the Supreme People's Court of China, from 1983 through 1990 people's courts at all levels throughout the country tried a total of 8,457 drug-related criminal cases and sentenced 25,394 people charged with drug-related crimes. In 1988, such cases tried by the courts numbered 1,722; in 1989, the number of such cases was 2,079; in 1990, the number rose to 3,280. This reflected an aspect of China's efforts to deal blows at drug-related criminal activities.

However, it should also be pointed out that although China went all out to deal blows at drug-related crimes in recent years, due to the limited police capacity and

material resources and the backward conditions of inspection technology and equipment, drug trafficking and other drug-related criminal activities remained rather rampant and continued to be on the rise. It is learned that in order to block the sources of drugs, the state has decided to increase the police forces along the border line in Yunnan. At the same time, China will strengthen cooperation with the UN Narcotics Control Foundation and the Burmese police. At present, the three sides are discussing their plan for further cooperation in order to deal heavier blows at international drug trafficking groups.

The Establishment of New Self-Control Mechanisms

Although China has adopted some measures for helping drug addicts overcome their addiction since 1988, only modest results have been achieved. More than 90 percent of the addicts took drugs again after receiving treatment. The number of new addicts is far greater than the number of old addicts who have successfully stopped taking drugs. So the number of drug addicts is still on the increase.

In 1990 the Chinese Government changed its previous practice after learning a lesson from the past experience. Transforming drug addicts was no longer the exclusive duty of the public security departments; instead, comprehensive measures involving the whole society were adopted for this purpose.

Narcotics control commissions were set up in many localities. In some villages where drug addicts live, the narcotics control commissions and leading groups for narcotics control affairs at various levels helped villagers formulate their village conventions and established some new mechanisms through which local people could exercise self-management, self-supervision, and self-control.

Practice shows that this is a feasible method. For example, in Dehong Autonomous Prefecture for the Dai and Jingpo nationalities of Yunnan Province, located north of the "Golden Triangle," 1,239 drug control leading organs were set up at various levels in 1990; drug control conventions were formulated in 893 townships and villages throughout the prefecture. Because the work relied fully on the local masses, the number of drug addicts, which ranked first in the country, decreased by 30 percent; and the number of drug-free villages increased by 30 percent. This was praised by Dr Sennei (2773 0355), a U.S. drug control expert, as the "drug control model with Chinese characteristics."

The successful experience of Dehong Prefecture also increased the Chinese Government's confidence in the drug control and drug addiction elimination work. It is learned that the Chinese Government has recently formulated a national work program for eliminating drug addiction. It is planned that in a period of three years, all drug addicts will be forced to undergo compulsory treatment to overcome their addiction, and follow-up measures will be taken to consolidate the result of stopping addiction, thus lowering the harmful effects of drug

addiction to the minimum and checking the spread of drug-related crimes. Of course, the fulfillment of this plan will still require the determination and painstaking efforts of the Chinese Government.

United Front Department Hosts Film Receptions

Director Meets Scholars

OW2206095291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1229 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)—The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee on 20 June held a film reception for 150 experts and scholars from Beijing's intellectual circles.

Before a film was shown, Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat and head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and other leading comrades of the United Front Work Department had a cordial conversation with the experts and scholars. Ding Guangen said: The United Front Work Department should keep in close contact with the intellectual circles, seriously listen to suggestions concerning socialist modernization made by intellectuals outside the party, and help intellectuals solve problems. Working under the party Central Committee, the United Front Work Department should unite the vast number of intellectuals and join them in working hard to fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year Program.

A film, "Mao Zedong and His Sons," was shown during the reception.

Meets Non-Party Officials

OW2406153191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0949 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)—The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee this afternoon invited responsible persons of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, as well as personages without party affiliation to a reception where a film entitled "The Creation of the World" was shown. More than 70 people—including Rong Yiren, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Weichang, Cheng Siyuan, Dong Yinchu, and Cai Zimin—attended the reception.

Before the screening of the film, Ding Guangen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, who concurrently heads the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and other leading comrades of the department held a cordial talk with the guests.

Jiang Minkuan, executive deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the department. He said: The United Front Work Department has a long tradition of close ties

with various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and personages without party affiliation. In the future, in addition to work-related contacts, the United Front Work Department will try various ways to increase contacts and hold more heart-to-heart talks with all sectors of society in order to exchange ideas, increase mutual understanding, and enhance friendship. In this way, it hopes to keep up and perfect the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC's leadership and, together, to strive for the realization of the second-step strategic goal and the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Science & Technology

Leaders Inscribe Youth Sci-Tech Exhibition

OW2806131591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0736 GMT 27 Jun 91

["The First National Exhibition of Youths Scientific and Technological Achievements Opens in Beijing," by reporter Hu Xiaomeng (5170 2556 1125)—XINHUA headline]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—The first national exhibition of scientific and technological achievements of youths opened at the Chinese International Trade Center today. Kang Shien, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, and Song Jian cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

Li Peng wrote an inscription for the exhibition: "Young people are important reinforcements for the development of science and technology, and they should make contributions to the new technology revolution."

Zou Jiahua and Song Jian also wrote inscriptions.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, and the Chinese Association of Science and Technology, is aimed at encouraging the vast number of youths to enthusiastically plunge themselves into the mass scientific and technological activities and make contributions to the new technology revolution. [passage omitted]

Research, Advances in Superconductivity

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK1206082191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 May 91 p 3

[Report by Huang Xingzhang (7806 5281 4545) and Wu Zuomin (0702 0146 3046): Zhao Zhongxian (6392 1813 6343) Independently Discovers New Superconductor"]

[Text] In 1987, when a "craze for superconductivity" began worldwide, Chinese, Japanese, and U.S. scientists were all outstanding in their research. Zhao Zhongxian, an expert in superconductivity at the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Physics, succeeded, in joint

efforts with his research body, in independently discovering a new superconductor with a critical temperature above 100 K [kelvin], and published for the first time the variations of a compound comprising yttrium [Y], barium [Ba], copper [Cu], and oxygen [O]. This great accomplishment was given the 1990 National First Prize for Natural Sciences in China.

Superconductivity refers to the property of zero electrical resistance in a substance at a certain temperature. Critical temperature refers to the temperature above which superconductivity of a substance vanishes and normal resistive conductivity appears. In science, critical temperature is denoted by the absolute temperature K; to convert K to degrees Celsius [C], subtract 273. Thus, the zero degree of absolute temperature is equal to minus 273 C. Superconducting critical temperature at 4.2 K was first observed by the Dutch physicist Heike Kamerlingh Onnes in 1911, using mercury, but until the early 1970's, the highest superconducting critical temperature had remained at 23.2 K for a niobium-germanium alloy, though some 1,000 varieties of materials were found to have superconducting properties, of which, those usually used in industrial production and scientific research, such as niobium-tin alloy, have a superconducting critical temperature of 18 K. However, nearly all must be cooled to a very low temperature with liquid-helium as a coolant, which liquefaction involves complicated equipment and technology and high costs; furthermore, helium resources are limited. Consequently, the spread and application of superconductivity have been greatly restricted. This being the case, the availability of relatively high-temperature superconducting materials (relative to conventional superconducting materials with rather high critical temperature, other than the high temperature in daily life) has been the stuff of dreams of scientists, who have traversed a long and rugged journey in their pursuit. Some people even asserted that nitrogen-cooled superconductors with a critical temperature of 77 K and above would eventually be found in the 21st Century.

However, a number of Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Physics researchers have courageously traversed the field of superconductivity research since 1976, and concentrated their minds on exploring the "fantastic" high-temperature superconducting materials. In their April 1986 lab report, J. Georg Bednorz and K. Alexander Muller of the IBM Research Laboratory, Zurich, Switzerland dealt with the discovery of an oxide of barium, lanthanum [La], and copper exhibiting possible superconductivity at 30 K. Zhao Zhongxian and his research body believed that the moving electrons between the copper ions with a valence of three and copper ions with a valence of two might lead to alternate Juel-Teller effects on various copper ions, while causing alternate abnormal changes of neighboring lattices and its instability without causing textual changes; hence the possibility of strong interaction between the electrons and the vibrations of the material's crystal lattice, and the consequent surfacing of high critical temperature superconductivity. With such initial theoretical understanding, they promptly organized research, and eventually became a new force suddenly coming to the fore in

December 1986 by obtaining a strontium [Sr]-La-Cu-O compound of 48.6 K and a Ba-La-Cu-O compound of 46.3 K, while they observed superconducting signs of some variants of Ba-La-Cu-O compound of 70 K. This research result was initial; however, it roused worldwide attention. It not only topped the world record for a superconductor's critical temperature, but also broke through some scientists' theoretical concept that the ceiling of superconductor's critical temperature was fixed at 40 K. Thus, superconductivity research, which had gone through a hibernation of half a century, came back to life.

On 15 February 1987, Paul C. W. Chu of the University of Houston, Texas, and Maw-Kuen Wu of the University of Alabama at Huntsville reported making a Y-Ba-Cu-O ceramic with a critical temperature of 98 K. Facing intense international competition, Zhao Zhongxian and his comrades organized cooperation and worked day and night, and succeeded in obtaining samples of various compounds through repeated experiments by mixing and substituting several rare earth elements including yttrium, ytterbium [Yb], dysprosium [Dy] and holmium [Ho]. Eventually, they succeeded in independently developing a nitrogen-cooled superconductor with critical temperature exceeding 100 K, free of a magnetic field at a critical temperature of 93 K, and zero electrical resistance at a critical temperature of 78.5 K. The Chinese academic journal KEXUE TONGBAO accepted their thesis on 21 February the same year, which was published on 27 March. On 24 February, the Chinese Academy of Sciences Division of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry called a news conference to announce to the world the new Y-Ba-Cu-O structure. Throughout the rest of the year, superconductivity research flourished throughout the world.

The variations of the Y-Ba-Cu-O compound are a sort of oxide of ceramic materials. The discovery obviously counters the past traditional concept of superconductors, while being an eye-opener to researchers. To explore the "secret" of the newly found superconductive material, Zhao Zongixian and his research body have conducted experimental and theoretical verification and demonstrations at a deeper level of superconductivity and microstructure: They were the first in the world to test and determine the critical resistance of Y-Ba-Cu-O superconductor to be 2×10 to the minus eight power ohms/millimeter in accordance with the law of sustained electrical current. They were the first to ascertain that the Y-Ba-Cu-O superconducting phase is free of copper isotopic effects, allowing an experimental error of plus or minus 0.2 K. Simultaneously with other countries in the world, they verified by the Hall effects and other approaches that carriers in the new materials are hole-carriers, with room for energy and the existence of a shell structure. They verified the Josephson effects of the Y-Ba-Cu-O system in a microwave field, the behavioral relationship between superconductivity and crystals and crystal lattice as well as the structural state of the superconductive phase, while deducing relevant parameters with fabricated theoretical models. Their research

work was unique, publishing 20-some important papers which roused great attention from their colleagues in the world and were extensively quoted.

Nature is abundant with nitrogen resources, its liquification and use are simple, convenient, and cost little. This being the case, the availability of nitrogen-cooled high-temperature superconductors predicts that an important new stage of superconductivity technology has begun, and its extensive application in the national economy, defense technology, medicine and public health, scientific research, and other hi-tech realms is made possible. The "superconductivity craze" that began at the turn of 1986-87 was a period to be remembered by scientists, for it has turned over a new leaf in mankind's history of science and technological progress. The U.S. Society of Physics organized a special session on superconductivity in New York in March 1987, which lasted from the evening on 18 March to dawn the next day in an extraordinarily warm atmosphere. Professor (Scrowft) [si kao luo fu te 2448 5072 5012 1133 3676] of Cornell University, concurrently U.S. Society of Physics Solid-State Physics Department director, presided over the reading of reports on oxide superconductors. Before the session began, he introduced the first few scientists who would read their reports, including Muller (Switzerland), Shoji Tanaka (Japan), Paul C. W. Chu (U.S.), Zhao Zhongxian (PRC), and (Bettlog) [bei te luo ge 6296 3676 3157 2706], and enthusiastically said: "These are the representatives of those who ignited this engine!"

Research in high-temperature superconductors remains in fierce competition throughout the world today, which finds expression in basic research, application technology, and product development of new superconductive materials. Regarding this, China has already placed superconductivity technology as one of the top priority key hi-tech development projects. Especially, the State Joint Research Center of Superconductor Technology and the State Commission for Experts in Superconductivity have been organized and founded, with a new structure for tackling bottlenecks in superconductivity initially taking shape, while world first-rate results have continuously been yielded in recent years.

Research Progresses

HK1506013591 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1215 GMT 14 Jun 91

["Remarkable Progress Achieved in China's Superconduction Research"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Xian, June 14 (CNS)—Chinese scientific and technological researchers have made striking progress in research on the high-temperature superconductive materials of Yttrium, Barium and Copper oxides by employing the new PMP [expansion unknown] technology, enabling the JC [expansion unknown] of the oxides to attain 70,000 A/cm² [expansion unknown] under 1 T [expansion unknown] magnetic field, the world record.

The Northwest Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals recently overcame a series of technological difficulties and made major headway in research on Yttrium, Barium and Copper oxides, placing China in a leading position internationally in superconduction research.

The institute, set up in 1965 in Baoji City, Shaanxi Province, is the base for research into and trial production of superconductive materials. The institute has achieved a number of world-class achievements in research both on low- and high-temperature superconductive materials. The quantity of superconductive materials developed by the institute accounts for 80 percent of the gross output of the country.

It is learned that the institute has provided materials for China's large projects including those of superconductive electrical machinery and controlled nuclear fusion superconductive magnets as well as for installations. The institute has sold Niobium-Titanium rod material to Italy. It has also developed a number of superconductive materials of an international advanced level. Among these, Niobium-Titanium material is the world leader for its function.

Economic & Agricultural

RENMIN RIBAO on Hi-Tech Zones

HK2406123191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Jun 91 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Liu Guosheng (0491 0948 0524): "Spark of Hope: Commenting on China's New High-Technology Industrial Development Zones"]

[Text] High technologies and high-technology industries are important symbols of a country's comprehensive national capability.

Although China set up high-technology development zones relatively late, we possess a relatively strong technological foundation. Whether or not a country can succeed in world competition depends, to a very large extent, on the development process of its high-technology industries. If China wants to become a world power in future epochs, it must pay a great deal of attention to its high-technology industries, as it did to the development of "atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs" and "satellites." This is the spark of hope.

It has been three years since the State Council officially approved, on 10 May 1988, the setting up of the Beijing Municipal New Technology Industrial Development Pilot Zone. At present, there are already 920 new-technology enterprises in the Beijing Pilot Zone with more than 20,000 professional employees. Over the past three years, 2,027 new technologies and products have been developed and applied in the pilot zone, thus earning a total of 5.68 billion yuan.

The establishment of the pilot zone has played a direct promoting role in universities, colleges, and scientific

research institutions. A total of 140 scientific research academies and institutions have left the traditional scientific research and educational systems and formed a strong and vigorous force. This historic change has promoted and deepened the reform of Zhongguan village's scientific research and educational systems, thus activating the productive factors which had long remained dormant.

The setting up of the new- and high-technology pilot zone acted as a catalyst for the state to implement the "Torch Plan" and spread the spirit of the scheme elsewhere. In the pilot zone, there are now 23 projects under the Torch Plan, representing 62 percent of Beijing's Torch Plan projects. The Beijing Pilot Zone has horizontal ties with 374 enterprises throughout the country and cooperates with 33 large and medium-sized enterprises. By the end of 1990, enterprises in the pilot zone had formed 92 closely linked complexes [lian he ti 5114 0678 7555] with enterprises in the Haiding District. All this shows the great potential of new-technology enterprises in transforming and bringing along traditional enterprises.

In order to expedite the development of high- and new-technology industries, this March the State Council approved the setting up of another 26 state high- and new-technology industrial development zones, and if these new-technology development zones, which are located in various localities, can develop prosperously, it will change the spark into a prairie fire.

The characteristics of China's development zones are that they rely on the intellectual areas at home and develop, manufacture, and sell all kinds of new-technology products, thus directly serving economic development. The Beijing Municipal New Technology Industrial Development Pilot Zone developed from an "electronics street in Zhongguan village," and there was no model for its development, construction, and management. They uphold the [six-self] principle of "raising funds themselves; grouping together voluntarily; operating independently; assuming sole responsibility for losses and profits; self-development; and self-control." They have attracted and brought together tens of thousands of scientific and technical personnel, promoted the integration of new and high technologies and the market, and are able to produce a number of sophisticated and quality products each year, thus obtaining very good social benefit and economic returns. Practice over the past three years has proved that with the support of the preferential policy and the "six-self" principle, the pilot zone, which has not received additional investment from the state, has stimulated the potential function of intellect-intensive areas, and enterprises have been able to shatter the traditional systems with the result that scientific research can be oriented directly to the market. This is the fundamental guarantee for bringing into play the initiative of new-technology enterprises, promoting the development of new technologies and products on enterprises' own initiative, and increasing economic returns.

Shifting the advantage of intellect-intensiveness to the development of the national economy by preferential policies and special management systems conforms to China's national conditions. In this way the state can obtain high income with only little additional investment or no investment at all. This offers a present and future drive for the readjustment of the national industrial structure.

We should be aware of our heavy historical responsibility against the background of the world's new technological development. By using the experience of all countries around the world in the development of their new and high technologies and by using China's scientific and technical advantages, we should, independently and by relying on ourselves, build as soon as possible several special high- and new-technology zones like those in the United States' silicon valley that carry weight and possess China's socialist characteristics. This is a big and urgent task.

In order to complete this task, the Beijing Pilot Zone expects breakthroughs in four areas: First in the development of the scale of industries; second in relying on and bringing along local economic development; third in the development of the export-oriented economy; and last in scientific management.

Of course, in the process of attaining industrialization and internationalization, the Beijing Pilot Zone will encounter many difficulties such as loans, infrastructure, imports, and product export. Some new technology enterprises are affected by the ambiguity in property rights, enterprise organizational systems, and management, and their further progress is thus retarded. These questions, which the pilot zone has been faced with since its establishment, demand urgent solution.

The Beijing Pilot Zone has obtained very good experience in its three years of vigorous development. It is precious wealth. The many new-technology development zones which have recently been approved should absorb good experience in light of their actual situations and should double their efforts in establishing themselves as scientific and technological zones with peculiar characteristics.

Only by adhering to a correct direction and to market orientation, relying on technology, implementing the enterprise mechanism that integrates technology, industry and trade, carrying out the "six-self" principle, continually developing sophisticated and quality products, and continually readjusting the industrial structure can we enable the development zones to better develop during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. According to the experience of the Beijing Municipal New Technology Industrial Development Pilot Zone, it is particularly necessary to make greater efforts in the commercialization of scientific and technical results, scale of merchandise industries, and internationalization of industries. This is a very urgent task. Practice in the pilot zone has enabled people to discern more deeply that the development of high-technology industries depends, in the final

analysis, on professional people and, above all, entrepreneurs suited to the development of high-technology industries. The times call for more scientific and technological entrepreneurs who are a backbone force marching toward the new scientific and technological revolution. In the next decade, which straddles the next century, we need to do all we can in competition.

Firms Urged To Focus on New Technology

HK2506022791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
25 Jun 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong]

[Text] The government is encouraging its thousands of major state-owned industrial enterprises to shift their focus from boosting output to developing new technology and new products.

The change of emphasis is aimed at surmounting difficulties caused by a sluggish market and aging plants.

While shortage of funds and poor economic efficiency are hampering the technical renovation of those enterprise, quite a number of them are making headway in developing new products through research and experiments, officials said.

The State Commission for Science and Technology revealed that by the end of 1990, more than half of China's 13,500 state-owned large and medium-sized industrial firms had set up their own technological development agencies.

Staffed with a total of 770,000 scientists and technicians, the agencies created additional output value last year of nearly 100 billion yuan (\$19 billion) through inventing products of a new generation.

The giant firms have increased technological imports to accelerate domestic technological development. Last year, they used over 9 billion yuan (\$1.7 billion) to import 1,000 items of new technology, an increase of almost 13 percent over the previous year.

Most of their hard currency reserves were used to buy foreign patents, manufacturing techniques, industrial checking and control systems, and other technologies for scientific research.

However, government officials have expressed their concern over the recent decrease in the funds available for technical renovation in the industry.

In 1990, these state-owned firms spent more than 13 billion yuan (\$2.4 billion) to develop new technology and new products, but this accounted for a mere 1.38 percent of their total sales volume, the lowest figure for the five years from 1986 to 1990, and far behind the 3 percent of the industrialized countries in the world, the officials said.

The textile industry reported the biggest decline in new technology investment, followed by the machinery and electronic industry.

To make it worse, government investment has remained on the low side.

Industrial Policy Guidelines for Foreign Investors

HK2606142391 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1020 GMT 26 Jun 91

["China Planning To Formulate Industrial Policy Guidelines for Foreign Investors"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, June 26 (HKCNA)—China's Commissioner of State Administration for Taxation, Mr. Jin Xin, said China is now studying the formulation of industrial policy to guide foreign investment, stipulating which items are encouraged, allowed, restricted or prohibited. Various supplementary kinds of administrative and economic measures will be taken. The industrial policy will not only strengthen the overall management and coordinated development of the Chinese economy, but will also provide foreign businessmen with more accurate information. This is an indication of China's responsible attitude towards foreign businessmen.

Commissioner Jin said in Hong Kong today that after more than four decades of economic construction, China has now laid the foundation in science and technology as well as in materials. China has absorbed a large amount of foreign capital in the past decade and has gained a measure of experience from that. Now China is facing the question of what should be developed in the future, which business or industry should be given top priority or secondary status, which kinds of business or industrial development needs to be restricted, which industry's productivity has reached saturation and which kinds of industry are unfavourable to China—for, example, pollution-producing industries.

The Commissioner said that China is responsible towards foreign investors and thus the country studies and carries out the formulation of industrial policies in accordance with her own economic condition, clearly pointing out which sectors are to be encouraged and which sectors are to be allowed, restricted or prohibited. China aims to make known to foreign businessmen what businesses or industries China welcomes or rejects. When formulating industrial policy guidelines for foreign investors, he said, careful consideration is given to supplementary administrative and economic measures, one of which is taxation.

Commissioner Jin also said that, generally speaking, items of production are welcomed. As is the case now with China, many countries and regions have formulated long-term industrial policies as a blueprint for future economic development, he added.

Industrial Production Expands; Problems Remain*HK2606030391 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1002 GMT 17 Jun 91*

[Report: "China's Industrial Production Remains Stable, But There Are Still a Lot of Overstocked Products—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 June (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—According to statistics, since the beginning of this year, China's industrial production has all along expanded steadily but enterprises' overstocking and poor economic efficiency problems have not yet shown marked improvement.

The latest State Statistics Bureau statistics show: From January to May this year, China's total industrial output value was 915.2 billion yuan, up 13.3 percent from the corresponding period a year before. The output value of light industry was up 14.5 percent and that of heavy industry, 11.3 percent. Total industrial output value of industries under the system of ownership by the whole people expanded 8.9 percent.

According to an analysis, at present, the production of major manufactured goods remains unstable. Handicapped by growing amounts of goods kept in stock, there has been a drop in production among basic industries. With an upswing in investment demand, the investment in quasi [lei 7352] products has grown at an accelerated rate. Light and textile industrial production remains relatively stable, but the product mix still cannot meet consumer demands.

Overall, the major industrial development problems are that production and marketing are inadequately balanced, production consumes large amounts of funds, and enterprises' economic efficiency remains poor.

According to statistics, compared with the beginning of this year, the production funds of industrial enterprises within the state budget at the end of May increased 13.2 percent over the beginning of this year.

From January to May, the profits created by state-owned industrial enterprises dropped 21.3 percent compared with the same period last year and their losses increased 20.4 percent against the same period last year, with 38.4 percent of enterprises suffering operations losses.

The poor economic efficiency problem has attracted the great attention of departments concerned.

Finished Products Continue To Be Stockpiled*HK2706014591 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE
in Chinese 0813 GMT 21 Jun 91*

["Special article" by Shi Jian (1597 0313): "Overstocked Finished Industrial Products Are Still Increasing in China"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE HEADLINE]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In China, finished industrial products are still on the increase. Up to the end of April, the value of stockpiled products in various state-owned industrial enterprises included in the state budget reached 130.7 billion yuan, and increased 16.6 billion yuan over the beginning of this year or increased by 22.6 percent over in the same period of last year. The value of stockpiled products accounted for 13.8 percent of the enterprises' sales income.

The State Statistics Bureau's latest data shows that among various major industries, the value of stockpiled machine-building and electronics industry products increased 5.7 percent over the beginning of this year; light industry products increased 9.1 percent; textile industry products increased 32.2 percent; metallurgical industry products increased 22.6 percent; and chemical industry products increased 28.4 percent.

The enterprises' overdue debts caused by the product stockpiling were also increasing. An Industrial and Commercial Bank of China survey of over 40,000 state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises in the country showed that by the end of April, commodity credit and sales receivable in the enterprises amounted to 216.8 billion yuan, an increase of 24.9 billion yuan over the beginning of this year; and the amount of commodity credit and sales receivable accounted for 23 percent of the sales income, an increase of 10 percent over that in 1988.

The product stockpiling and "debt chains" formed a vicious cycle. On the one hand, industrial production continued to show an upward tendency; on the other, product stockpiling was also on the rise and the debt chains became more inextricable. Although the state allocated funds to stimulate the market, no sooner had the debt chains been broken than they formed again, this time involving a larger amount. Some enterprises used substantial manpower and material resources to pressure the payment of overdue debts, but little result was achieved. On the contrary, the efforts added overhead to the enterprises. In the vicious cycle, due to the growing size of debt chains, some enterprises, which were operating in a healthy condition and whose products were selling well, were also pulled into the whirlpool. At the same time, business goodwill with various enterprises was declining, and some enterprises even deliberately delayed paying debts. In these circumstances, after failing to receive payments from the sale of their products, some manufacturing enterprises would rather have products stockpiled and borrow money from banks at high interest to maintain their operation than continue to deliver their products to the buyers and thus involve themselves deeper in the debt chains and incur irretrievable losses. As a result, the enterprises had to use an additional 9 million to more than 12 million yuan in cash. The increasing size of the debt chains also added more difficulties to the circulation of working funds

among the enterprises. The growing debts and the sharp increase in interest payments have seriously worsened the economic results.

Therefore, the State Statistics Bureau warned: Serious attention must be paid to the synchronous increases in production and sales. If industrial production growth is based on the increase in stockpiled products, the situation will be dangerous.

Industrial Performance Picks Up Jan-May

*OW3006133991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1208 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)—The economic performance of China's industries improved at various degrees during the January-May period, with the gradual up-turning of their production, market and investment.

Statistics published yesterday by the State Statistical Bureau revealed that, the growth rate of tax and profit for state-owned industrial enterprises rose to 6.1 percent during this period from 3.3 percent during the last four

months of 1990, while the rate of cost exceeding the original plan was down from 5.4 percent to 4.7 percent.

At the same time, enterprises' losses, product-occupied fund, and stockpiles of industrial products were all at decrease, according to the statistics.

All-member productivity of state-owned industrial enterprises reached 13,539 yuan during the period, up by 6.8 percent over the corresponding period in 1990.

Investment in fixed assets for state-owned enterprises increased by 18.6 percent, and total wages of the country grew by 5.1 percent, comparing with figures in the same period of last year. Bank loans were also rising during this period.

According to the spokesman of the bureau, though the first five months of this year has seen a picking up of economic performance in China's industries, the economic efficiency on the whole is still low, and the unbalance between investment and output has not yet been changed.

East Region

Anhui Establishes New Economic Program

OW2906033091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0203 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Hefei, June 29 (XINHUA)—In order to put an end to the backwardness and poverty in Anhui Province, the provincial authorities have worked out a new development program in line with local conditions for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

The program calls for the gross domestic product to reach 82 billion yuan and the gross output value of industry and agriculture to reach 145.7 billion yuan by the end of the plan period.

The outputs will respectively increase at an average rate of six percent and 6.5 percent a year.

Anhui, in eastern China, is one of the country's major agricultural product bases. It has rich natural resources, including copper, iron, coal and limestone, but its economy has fallen behind those of the other provinces and at present, 8.8 percent of the province's farmers are considered poverty-stricken.

Chen Jian, director of the provincial planning commission, said, "The province has taken some major measures to develop its economy and solve the problem of food and clothing for the poorest 8.8 percent of its farmers during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period."

Chen said, "We decided to focus on strengthening agricultural production and construction, and to devote major efforts to developing local resources."

The province also plans to adjust its production structure, to increase the basic construction of industry and related facilities, and to transform or expand processing industry projects, said Chen.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, Anhui invested 59.5 billion yuan in infrastructure and technological transformation, which has promoted local economic development.

As a result, the gross domestic product and the gross output value of industry and agriculture respectively reached 61.27 and 106.27 billion yuan in 1990, which equal a 33.8 percent and a 59.2 percent increase over 1985; the total production of grain and cotton respectively reached 24.57 million tons and 236,000 tons, about 2.89 million tons and 69,000 tons more than in 1985. According to statistics from the commission these figures are all-time highs.

Chen also said that during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period the province will continue to put agriculture in the first place and make extra efforts to raise the per-unit yield, expanding the areas of cash crops including cotton and tobacco and the production of silkworms.

At the same time the province will also pay more attention to the comprehensive development of the Huang-Huai-Hai plain and irrigation projects north of the Huaihe River and increasing irrigation areas by 660,000 ha, Chen said.

By the end of 1995 the total production of grain is expected to reach 27 million tons and cotton, 300,000 tons. Oilseed production will reach 1.4 million tons.

The average net income per capita at that time will be 800 yuan, a 48.4 percent increase over 1990, said Chen.

The provincial authorities plans to invest 36 billion yuan in the construction of 120 large and medium-sized projects including six coal mines, ten electricity-generating sets, railway lines and a chemical fertilizer plant, Chen said.

The province also plans to invest 20 billion yuan in the transformation, rebuilding and development of the processing industry.

Xiamen To Allow Solely Foreign-Owned Enterprises

HK0107111091 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 30 Jun 91 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Shen Hung-fei (3088 1347 5481): "Xiamen City Authorities' Important Decision: Vigorously Develop Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises in Coming Years"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 29 Jun (WEN WEI PO)—Reliable sources said the Xiamen Special Economic Zone [SEZ] recently made an important policy decision: In the next few years, no state-owned enterprises will be established and the government will no longer buy the shares of foreign-owned enterprises in the SEZ. In other words, in the next few years, all foreign-owned enterprises will be solely owned by foreign investors.

Officials of the city's relevant department explained that as government funds are limited, a pressing task at present is to put the limited funds into the construction of basic facilities in the SEZ so that the city's investment climate can be improved as soon as possible to suit the foreign investors' pressing demands. At the same time, if there is a surplus after investing in the construction of basic facilities, the government will use it to develop the SEZ's tertiary industry. In the future, when signing joint-venture contracts with foreign investors, the SEZ will no longer allot funds but will use existing workshops and equipment to form partnerships. At present, as Xiamen's state-owned enterprises have not yet completely extricated themselves from the difficult situation, they are unable to follow a benign operations cycle. Therefore, no new enterprises will be established. Moreover, judging from the practice of the SEZ over the past decade, the form of joint investment by both the Chinese side and foreign investors is not suitable for some enterprises. When such enterprises are not successfully developed, they are unable to get back their investment;

if they are, the foreign investors usually demand an increase in capital, which the Chinese side usually fails to conform with due to the funds shortage. As a result, the Chinese side's shares will gradually decrease and become insignificant in the joint ventures.

It was disclosed that the existing foreign-owned enterprises in Xiamen are developing rapidly. Their gross industrial output value made up 54.64 percent of the city's gross industrial output value last year, and it is expected to reach 60 percent this year. Foreign-owned enterprises are rapidly becoming the leading enterprises in the Xiamen SEZ. Sources here said that as a result of this decision, the city will increase the weight of market regulation and relatively weaken the regulation and control by the planning department.

Commentary on Buying Grain in Disaster Year

OW0207133791 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0915 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Commentary by station reporters (Yu Shun) and (Fu Shang): "Conscientiously Carry Out Summer Grain Procurement in a Year of Disaster"]

[Text] The annual task of procuring summer grain has unfolded extensively throughout the province. Aside from substantially lowering this year's summer grain output, waterlogging and flooding caused by persistent rainstorms in the past two months have seriously affected the quality of summer grain and have caused tremendous difficulties in procuring summer grain.

Failure to procure summer grain is expected to generate greater strains and difficulties in reaping fall-ripening crops. This, in turn, will directly affect the fulfillment of contracted grain production tasks for the year and grain distribution across the province. If peasants cannot sell grain and obtain money, it is impossible to consider offsetting decreased summer grain output with excess fall grain output. Hence, going all-out to procure adequate summer grain is a pressing task for the province. Provincial grain departments have taken emergency measures to ensure grain sales by peasants and to facilitate grain storage in state granaries for distribution. While striving to ensure the maintenance of wheat quality in terms of water content and keeping to the quality-based pricing system, they have appropriately relaxed cumbersome and imperfect criteria for wheat procurement in accordance with the state of disasters in various localities.

They also have further improved and strengthened the services of grain procurement departments by offering home grain inspection services, visiting the countryside to procure grain, and providing wheat-drying sites and equipment to grain-marketing households as part of the effort to procure as much grain as possible by various means. Moreover, they have concentrated on accomplishing various tasks, such as buying at negotiated prices, distribution, processing, and supply. They have lent active support to

peasants in selling grain, thereby effectively solving practical problems for the peasants. All these initiatives deserve to be promoted and popularized.

We sincerely hope that the broad ranks of peasant households will cooperate actively by capitalizing fully on warm breaks in sorting out and drying grain, minimizing damage to the extent possible, alleviating the extent of mildewing and sprouting, voluntarily delivering good-quality grain to procurement departments, and ensuring the fulfillment of state grain procurement tasks. We believe that as long as the leadership and the rank and file throughout the province make all-out and concerted efforts, we definitely will win the fight for summer grain procurement in this year of disaster.

Shandong's Jiang Chunyun Views Foreign Trade

SK0107144091 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO
in Chinese 27 May 91 p 1

[Text] "To make the people rich and Shandong prosperous, to achieve victory in the intense international and national economic and technological competition, and to realize the second-step strategic goal of economic and social development, we must participate, on a larger scale, in the international competition and the international contacts, and expand and accelerate the development of the export-oriented economy." This was what Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out at the provincial foreign economic and trade work forum held in Qingdao on 25 May.

On the afternoon of 25 May at the meeting hall of the office building of the provincial committee for foreign economic relations and trade, located near Qingdao Huiquan Bay, Comrade Jiang Chunyun held a forum on how to accelerate the development of foreign economic relations and trade with cadres at or above the section level from the provincial committee for foreign economic relations and trade and responsible comrades of party organizations, governments, and trade unions of various foreign trade and import- and-export companies.

At the forum, Comrade Jiang Chunyun and leading comrades of the provincial departments concerned and Qingdao City first heard the work reports of the provincial committee for foreign economic relations and trade; and the speeches made by managers of 11 foreign trade and import-and-export companies on the provincial grain and oil, textile products, food industry, chemical industry, light industry, handicraft, five metal, livestock products, clothes making, medical treatment and health care, and tobacco fronts. Comrade Jiang Chunyun was extremely glad after hearing the reports and speeches. He fully affirmed the work done by the provincial committee for foreign economic relations and trade in the previous stage. He said: On the basis of investigations and study, in the past month, the new leading body of the provincial committee for foreign economic relations and trade grasped the organizational restructuring work, defined a program for establishment of sections and offices, and also conducted the work on a trial basis.

Meanwhile, the leading body also attended the reform of the foreign trade system, carried out the contracted responsibility system, attended to the ideological and political work, stabilized its ideology, energetically grasped production and management work, and solved some practical problems. After the middle of May, the export volume rose after a decrease, and both purchasing and transaction volumes developed along with a good orientation. This indicates that the policy decisions of the provincial party committee and the provincial government on balancing the relationship between the economy and trade, reforming the economic and trade management system, and developing economic and trade undertakings are accurate and necessary; that the new leading body of the provincial committee for foreign economic relations and trade is strong and reliable; that the vast number of cadres and staff and workers on the front of foreign economic relations and trade have both good quality and combat effectiveness; that the province has great potential and prospects for developing foreign economic relations and trade; and that the key to developing economic and trade undertakings hinges on leadership and work performances. Only by so doing will our province certainly create a new situation and make improvement in foreign economic relations and trade.

At the forum, Comrade Jiang Chunyun set forth important opinions on how to create a new situation in the province's foreign economic and trade work, deepening the reform of the economic and trade system, the relationship between foreign economic relations and trade and enterprises of other trades, widening the channels for foreign economic relations and trade, and strengthening ideological and political work. He said: Since the implementation of the reform and opening-up policies, our province has made great achievements in foreign economic and trade work. Particularly during the three-year period when we carried out the contract system, the foreign export trade of the province tided over various kinds of difficulties and maintained a certain development speed. The development of foreign economic and trade undertakings has greatly and positively helped promote production and technological progress, invigorate markets, and expand the employment scale. It is certain that our province still far lags behind in terms of its foreign economic and trade work when compared with some advanced coastal provinces and cities. The year 1991 is the first year to carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program. The key to realizing the 10-year program hinges on the work in the first five years and the key to realizing the Eighth Five-Year Plan hinges on the work in the first year. If we do a good job in 1991, we will gain more initiative.

Jiang Chunyun said: We must continue to deepen the internal economic and trade structural reform in order to make a bigger stride in the foreign economic and trade work. Over the past 10 years, our province has made great headway in reforming the economic and trade system. However, like other trades, the foreign economic and trade enterprises have not completely changed the

malpractice of enterprises eating from the same big pot, staff and workers carrying iron rice bowls, cadres being seated on iron chairs, and enterprise managers leaning on an iron stick. This situation seriously conditions and affects the vitality of enterprises and restricts the vast number of staff and workers' enthusiasm and creativeness. At present, the market competition is sharp at home and abroad, and the state has adopted major measures to readjust the export policies. If we still stick to conventions or do not speed up the structural reform, it will be impossible for us to make greater and better development in economic and trade undertakings. The key to accelerating the reform of the economic and trade system is to establish, under the guidance of the state policies, a sharp competition mechanism. We should implement the principle of distribution according to work, get rid of equalitarianism, widen the difference in distribution of bonuses between different enterprises and within enterprises, and strive to closely link the interests of enterprises and staff and workers with management and work achievements. In the cadres system, we should conscientiously implement the principle of selecting the merits and appointing the able, eliminate the practice of arranging positions in the order of seniority, avoid giving equal treatment to everyone, and discover, cultivate, and use skilled persons so as to promote the development of all undertakings.

On the issue of how to handle the relationship between the foreign economic trade and enterprises of other trades, Jiang Chunyun said: Fundamentally speaking, to solve this problem, we must closely link foreign economic trade with internal economic trade; combine industry, agriculture, commerce, and science with trade; take the road of overall coordinated management; turn simple business relations into cooperative partners relations; "evenly distribute interests and jointly take risks;" share the same fate and breath, support each other, and develop mutually. We should further foster the following few concepts. First, the concept of supporting production. "Give in order to take." To ensure a stable increase in supply of goods for export trade, we must be willing to exert efforts, use money, and vigorously increase supply of goods. Second, the concept of serving production. We should fully display the advantages of foreign economic and foreign trade work to provide production units with effective services in the market information, funds, technologies, processing, storage, packing, transportation, and marketing spheres. Third, the concept of cooperative development. We should strengthen the cooperation with production units, particularly with industrial enterprises; and encourage increasingly more foreign trade enterprises to participate in enterprise associations and enterprise groups. Fourth, the concept of developing economic relations and trade on a large scale. We should positively encourage increasingly more enterprises and enterprise associations to gain the import-and-export management rights, support and guide them to enliven management, and form a good situation where all trades and professions develop foreign economic relations and trade and the whole society shows concern for and support the development of foreign economic relations and trade.

On the issue of how to pioneer the channels for developing foreign economic relations and trade, Comrade Jiang Chunyun pointed out: We must make great headway in developing foreign economic relations and trade in the coming five to 10 years. To realize the strategic goals as set forth in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program, we must make new breakthroughs in purchasing and marketing channels, cooperation spheres, management methods, and pioneering of markets. We should not only consolidate old traveling traders but also concentrate efforts on finding new traveling traders. At the time of consolidating traditional markets, we should make efforts to pioneer new markets.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun also pointed out: To boost the foreign economic and foreign trade work, we must have powerful ideological and political work and cultivate a fine work style. Through the efforts made in the preceding stage, the province has defined the economic and trade work's guiding ideologies, fighting goals, principles, and policies. The tasks in the future are to avoid indulging in empty talk, to do work in a down-to-earth manner, and to firmly grasp the improvement of work style of cadres at various levels. First, we should strengthen the sense of mission, the sense of urgency, and the sense of responsibility to develop foreign economic relations and trade; and grasp the work in various spheres in the spirit of seizing the day. Second, we should strengthen the unity of leaders and cadres at various levels and the staff and workers, and cooperatively promote the progress of the work in various spheres. Third, we should go deep to the reality, conduct investigation and study, and find and solve problems in a timely manner. Fourth, we should pay attention to real efficiency, upgrade work efficiency, and realistically avoid practicing formalism. Fifth, we should modestly learn from advanced experience, compare ourselves with the advanced and find out where we fall short, and rouse ourselves to catch up with the advanced. I believe that only by so doing will we certainly make greater and faster headway in the foreign economic and trade work.

Update on Qinshan Nuclear Power Station

OW0207014291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0043 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Hangzhou, July 2 (XINHUA)—The Qinshan Nuclear Power Station in the coastal area of east China's Zhejiang Province is expected to go into operation within the year, according to official sources here today.

The station recently completed overall performance tests on reactor containment and tightness.

The two tests were conducted during the period between May 31 and June 11.

The successful tests mean that the construction of the station has entered the final stage.

Reactor containment is one of the three means by which to prevent radioactive matter from leaking while the station is operating.

The first phase project in the construction of the station began in 1985.

It is predicted that the station will begin charging and physical operations after July this year.

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Watches Documentary Series

SK0207085091 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
7 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] On the eve of marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, a television documentary series on the real and vivid advanced deeds of some communist party members around us today entitled, "Under the Banner of the Party," has been produced and will be broadcasted in the next few days.

Under the guidance of the organizational department and the propaganda department of the municipal party committee, the "ZHIBU SHENGHUO" [Party Branch Life] magazine house of the municipal party committee, Beijing Television Station, and the audio-visual television program office of the organizational department of the municipal party committee took charge of producing this series. With the major subject of upgrading communist party members' understanding of party spirit, and in a vivid and lively form, the series truly reflects the mental outlook of the outstanding communist party members on all fronts under the cultivation of the party. The series is in 35 parts.

On the afternoon of 6 June, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee; Wang Guang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Li Zhijian, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and director of the propaganda department; and representatives from various fronts watched some parts of the series.

Comrade Li Zhijian made a speech at the meeting. He said: This series displays the graceful bearing of the communist party members of the present age, particularly the communist party members living around us today. They are the vanguard and the backbone of the party and the nation.

Li Zhijian urged that all units and all departments should conscientiously organize party members, cadres, and activists to watch this series, and also hoped that the vast number of communist party members would learn from them and bring their exemplary vanguard role into full play.

At Party Grass-Roots Forum

SK0107135791 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
8 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] On 6 June, to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the "ZHIBU SHENGHUO" [Party Branch Life] magazine of the municipal party committee invited responsible persons of some units of our municipality to a forum to discuss ways to improve the party's grass-roots organizations in the new historical conditions and then to enable our party to stand the severe tests of power, reform and opening up and the opposition to "peaceful evolution."

Li Ximing, secretary, and Wang Guang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, as well as responsible comrades of the organization and propaganda departments of the municipal party committee attended the forum.

During the forum, the participants held unanimously: Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee, the overwhelming majority of the grass-roots organizations of the party have improved, their unity and combat effectiveness have restored or enhanced and they have played the role as a political nucleus fairly successfully in economic construction thanks to the correct leadership of the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as the core and the efforts to improve party building. According to the surveys of pertinent departments, however, some grass-roots party organizations remain weak and lax, which affects the overall combat effectiveness of the party. It has become a pressing task for party committees at all levels to adopt effective measures to conscientiously build well the party's grass-roots organizations.

The participants held animated discussions on how to improve party branches. Yang Chaoshi, secretary of the Changping County party committee, and others spoke on improvement of grass-roots organizations, enhancement of their overall combat effectiveness and training of youths.

Wang Guang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, spoke at the forum. He pointed out: A conspicuous characteristic of China's current political situation is the implementation of the strategy of "peaceful evolution" toward our country by Western hostile forces. Our party faces three tests and two possible futures. Whether it can stand the severe tests of power, reform and opening up and the opposition to "peaceful evolution," achieve a good future and success in socialist modernization is decided by whether the party's line is correct, whether its leadership is strong, whether our party organizations are combat effective and whether all the party members are united as one. He said: In party building, the building of grass-roots organizations occupies a particularly important position. Placing the focus of party building on the grass-roots levels is the requirement on the party in the new historical stage. He emphasized: To improve the party's grass-roots organizations, we should implement the party's basic line, meet the needs in the struggle to oppose "peaceful evolution," give

prominence to the improvement of leading bodies and make ceaseless efforts to carry out the anticorruption struggle. In short, we should clearly see the challenges and responsibilities we are faced with from the new historical perspective and, with definite objects in view, intensify efforts to improve the party's grass-roots organizations.

Xing Chongzhi Inspects Chengde Prefecture

SK0207035291 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 28 May 91 p 1

[By reporter Men Zhencheng (7024 2182 2052):
"Develop The Economy in Line With Local Reality"]

[Text] On 23-25 May, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, inspected Chengde Prefecture. He separately visited cadres and peasants of Bakeshiying Town in Luanping County, and Zhoutaizi Village in Zhangbaiwan, examined the economic projects in Honglian Shan which are listed in the forest shelterbelt projects in "northwest, north, and northeast China," the paddy and wheat development projects in Luanhechuan, and the Jinghua handicrafts and toys corporation. After listening to briefings given by the prefectural and county leading comrades, Xing Chongzhi said: Chengde Prefecture witnessed great changes in the past two years. The fundamental reason for this is that it has combined the central guidelines with local reality. He called on cadres at all levels to do a better job in closely combining the central guidelines with local reality in the course of implementing the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

While chatting with cadres of Chengde Prefecture, Xing Chongzhi reviewed the tortuous road which Chengde has traversed in economic construction since the founding of the country. He said: Historical experiences merit our attention. The experiences and lessons gained during the past 70 years since the founding of the party have showed that our work can be smoothly carried out and the victory will be won one after another at the time when we do a good job in combining the theories of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought with practice; and that we will suffer setbacks in our work at the time when we fail to do a good job in combining theory with practice and depart from reality.

Xing Chongzhi said: Large territory, inconvenient means of transportation, unskilled population, a fairly closed state of economy, and undeveloped commodity economy are the actual conditions in Chengde Prefecture. During the last two years, in the light of these actual conditions, Chengde Prefecture persisted in reform and opening up, firmly grasped basic work, attended to education and training of personnel, vigorously carried out farmland capital construction projects, popularized agricultural conventional technologies, and strengthened the building of grass-roots party organizations in rural areas. This approach was right and the achievements were noticeable. However, generally speaking, Chengde has remained "poor." It should, based on its own conditions, continue to work along the path which it has set,

and strive to work better year after year. He pointed out: In carrying out economic construction, Chengde should proceed from reality and should not totally and indiscriminately copy the methods of other localities. The fundamental way out for Chengde Prefecture to shake off poverty is to develop science and technology and solve the issue of trained personnel. Therefore, it must pay special attention to the role of science and technology. In addition to bringing in trained personnel, it must also train its own local personnel through various channels. Xinglong County's method of conducting green certificate training for peasants and developing vocational and technical education throughout the county is foresighted and should be grasped with continued efforts.

Xing Chongzhi also touched on his views on how to make Chengde Prefecture develop township enterprises and steadily shake off poverty. He stressed: While strenuously developing agriculture, Chengde Prefecture must exert great efforts to develop town-run industries and township enterprises, assign persons to specially study and grasp the work in this aspect, strive to run more and better enterprises and unceasingly strengthen the local economic strength.

After visiting the Chengde canned food plant to see almond juice made on its imported production line, Xing Chongzhi said with satisfaction: almond juice is a pure natural beverage, having great competitive capacity on the domestic and foreign markets. Chengde City should take almond juice as a beverage for the nation and make it an exclusive competitive product. Chengde Prefecture and Chengde City have rich almond resources. They should grasp this favorable advantage, follow the road of joint operation, unceasingly make the product more well-known, and enable almond juice to become a brand-name beverage at home and abroad.

At Forum on Fu Xianzhong

SK0207041291 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 27 May 91 p 1

[By reporter Wei Tihong [7614 7555 1247]: "It Is Necessary to Learn From Fu Xianzhong Deeply And Enduringly"]

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the death of Comrade Fu Xianzhong. The Yutian County party committee held a forum to learn from Comrade Fu Xianzhong. Provincial and Shijiazhuang City leaders, including Xing Chongzhi, made a special trip to the county to attend the forum.

In the afternoon, persons from all trades and professions in Yutian County, who were advanced in learning from Fu Xianzhong gathered together at the forum to exchange and sum up their experiences and deeds in learning from Comrade Fu Xianzhong. Comrades such as Guo Boming took the floor one after another.

Xing Chongzhi attended and addressed the forum. He highly evaluated the experiences of Tangshan City and Yutian County in learning from Fu Xianzhong and in

building the two civilizations. He said: The spirit and moral character of the party's outstanding propagandist Fu Xianzhong were our party's rich and valuable spiritual wealth. We should deeply and enduringly learn from the words and deeds of Comrade Fu Xianzhong. Party committees at all levels should combine the activities on deeply learning from Fu Xianzhong with the efforts to conscientiously implement the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, use the spirit of Fu Xianzhong to inspire themselves to fulfill the tasks which the party and the people have entrusted to them, provide quality service to the people with lofty morality and sentiments, and promote the building of the two civilizations. The vast numbers of party members and cadres should act like Comrade Fu Xianzhong, perform their duties well, match their words with their deeds, do what they say, speak less but do more, and be qualified party members like Fu Xianzhong.

Cheng Weigao Addresses Hebei Economic Meeting

SK0207071391 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 30 May 91 p 1

[By Wang Zhiqiang (3769 1807 1730), Wang Li (3769 0448) and Lin Huizeng (2651 2585 2582): "The Provincial Meeting On Issuance Of Foreign Economic and Technological Cooperative Items Was Held in Chengde City"]

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial meeting on issuance of foreign economic and technological cooperative items ceremoniously opened in Chengde City—a noted city north of the Great Wall—this morning. [passage omitted]

At 0930, guests and friends from all sectors came to the meeting site one after another. Provincial Governor Cheng Weigao; Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Ye Liansong, executive vice governor; and Huang Lan, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; cordially met with ambassadors of the Kingdom of Belgium, ambassador of the State of Kuwait, commercial counsellors of embassies of various countries, and representatives of agencies of economic and trade organs of various countries and regions stationed in Beijing, and welcomed and thanked them for coming to the meeting.

At 1000 sharp, Ye Liansong declared the meeting open. Cheng Weigao gave a speech. He said: We sincerely hope to maintain ties and strengthen cooperation with people of various sectors, including the economic, scientific, technological, trade, banking, and tourist service sectors, of various world countries, and regions including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. We warmly welcome all of you to Hebei to make investments, run business, hold talks on cooperation, conduct observation and exchange and to tour and go sightseeing.

Representatives of relevant ministries and commissions of the state, friends from the Beijing press circles, responsible comrades of committees, offices, departments, and bureaus directly under the province, and

various prefectures and cities, and representatives of relevant enterprises attended the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Hebei Government Personnel Changes Reported

SK0107134391 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 26 May 91 p 2

[Text] Following is the namelist of personnel changes approved by the Hebei Provincial People's Government on 23 March and 22 April:

Li Shiqing [2621 0013 3237] and Fan Honggen [5400 3163 2704] were appointed deputy commissioners of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Administrative Office.

Sui Fatai [7151 3127 3141] was dismissed from his post of deputy commissioner of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Administrative Office.

Liu Dezhong [0491 1795 1813] was appointed deputy commissioner of the Hengshui Prefectural Administrative Office.

Wang Yutian [3769 3768 3944], Zhou Qingrun [0719 3237 3387], and Wang Guoyi [3769 0948 5030] were appointed deputy directors of the provincial Personnel Affairs Department.

Wu Guangqian [0702 0342 0467] and Wang Yongtian [3769 3057 3944] were appointed deputy directors of the provincial Labor Affairs Department.

Chen Hui [7115 1979] was appointed vice chairman of the Provincial Education Commission.

Guo Zhenhua [6753 2182 5478] was appointed chief engineer of the Provincial Construction Commission.

Yang Hongtao [2799 4767 3447] was appointed deputy director of the Provincial Agricultural Department.

Cai Limin [2088 0448 3046] was appointed deputy director of the provincial Religious Affairs Bureau.

Xiao Gongbing [5135 0501 2671] was appointed deputy director of the provincial Press and Publication Bureau.

Liu Wenxian [0491 2429 2009] was appointed deputy manager of the provincial General Textile Industrial Corporation.

Hu Jiahua [5170 1367 7520] was appointed deputy general manager of the provincial metallurgical enterprise (group) corporation.

Cheng Dongcai [4453 2767 2088] was dismissed from his post of deputy director of the provincial Overseas Chinese and Foreign Affairs Office.

Cui Yuanmin [1508 2266 3046] was appointed dean of the provincial Commercial Junior College.

Zhong Xing [0022 5281] was dismissed from his post of dean of the Provincial Commercial Junior College.

Tianjin's Tan Shaowen Meets U.S. Scholars

SK0107134591 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 31 May 91 p 1

[By Niu Yudong (3662 0056 0392) and Mu Xiurong (4476 4423 2837): "Tan Shaowen Meets with Professors Chen Shengshen and Zhu Jingwu"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 May, at Yingbin Hall, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, cordially met with Professors Chen Shengshen and Zhu Jingwu, noted U.S. scholars who are ethnic Chinese. Professor Zhu Jingwu is an internationally respected specialist in superconduction and is the son-in-law of Professor Chen Shengshen, a noted great master of mathematics. Over recent years, Professor Zhu Jingwu has enjoyed continuous distinction in the field of superconduction research.

During the reception, Tan Shaowen said: Welcome to Tianjin, and thank you for your contributions to the training of talented persons. He wished Professor Chen Shengshen good health and a long life, and congratulated Professor Zhu Jingwu on his achievements in the field of superconduction research. He also expressed hope that these two scholars would come to Tianjin frequently and would offer more valuable proposals in the future.

During the reception, Tan Shaowen briefed the guests on the development situation of Tianjin in details, and presented the "Tianjin Album" and a video tape "Today's Tianjin" to them. The guests and the host also had a conversation on a wide range of the subjects of science and technology, talented people, and education.

Among the municipal leaders and representatives of Tianjin's scientific and technological circles who attended the reception were Yang Jingheng, Wang Chenghuai, Lu Huanheng, and Qian Qiao. Also joining the reception to entertain the guests were Professor Wu Daren and his wife—Professor Chen Shou; Professors Hu Guoding, Mu Guoguang, and He Guozhu; and pertinent leaders of the municipal Foreign Affairs Office and the municipal Scientific and Technological Commission.

Also joining the reception were Madam Zheng Shining, wife of Professor Chen Shengshen; Madam Chen Pu, wife of Professor Zhu Jingwu, and their children.

Visits Primary School Teachers

SK0207035991 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Prior to the "1 June" International Children's Day, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, visited teachers and students of the Experimental Primary School yesterday morning to extend festive greetings to all children, and sincere regards and heartfelt thanks to the broad masses of teachers and childcare workers working diligently on the forefront of cultivating successors.

At around 0900, Tan Shaowen, and Li Jianguo, secretary general of the municipal party committee, came to the campus of the Experimental Primary School to examine classroom teaching at the Intellectual Development Experimental Building, to extend regards to teachers there and to wish the students a happy festival. At the meeting room, Tan Shaowen, cordially shook hands with teachers. After that, he heard briefings on the work of the Experimental Primary School, and on the situation of the intellectual development experimental classes. He was satisfied with the school achievements in imparting knowledge and educating people, and in developing the intelligence of children. At a forum, he expressed hope that in the future, this school would create more experiences and score greater achievements in education, teaching, and reforms. On hearing that the teachers of this school loved their work and kept their minds on their work, he said happily: Primary school education is very important. The task which you are shouldering is very honorable and should be respected by society.

Tan Shaowen said: Realizing the fighting objectives set by the outlines of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan of our municipality involve very arduous tasks and requires us to exert strenuous efforts. Relying on scientific and technological progress to promote economic development and social progress is very important to the old industrial city of Tianjin. He said: Education is the foundation for achieving progress through science and technology. In developing educational undertakings and raising the scientific and cultural quality of the whole nation, the broad masses of teachers and workers in the field of education have shouldered the important historical responsibility. At present, the children are persons of a generation straddling the century and are the hope and future of the motherland. The party and the people have pinned great hopes on them. In order to train our children into socialist builders and successors with comprehensive development in moral, intellectual, and physical qualities, we should further strengthen three aspects of work and actively carry out new explorations in line with the reality the current primary school education: 1. We should further strengthen moral educational work, unceasingly improve the content, forms, and methods of moral educational work, make it more purposeful and fill with the characteristics of the time, strengthen good effects, and prevent formalist things that depart from reality. It is necessary to cultivate the patriotic ideology, lofty revolutionary ideals, and fine ideology and character of children from their childhood. The Experimental Primary School should conscientiously sum up experiences in this regard. 2. We should do a better job in educational reform, pay attention to fostering the enthusiasm for study, initiative, and creativity of students, develop the intelligence of students, regularly study and sum up educational and teaching laws, strive to raise teaching quality, and achieve development and create new things in education and teaching every year. 3. We should further explore ways to better combine school education with family and social education, fully display the role of all sectors, make joint efforts, and create a social environment favorable for the healthy growth of children.

Tan Shaowen stressed in conclusion: The whole society should care for the healthy growth of children, emphasize, support, and help educational undertakings, pay particular attention to elementary education, do more good and practical things for children, and create a good environment for training qualified successors for carrying out the socialist cause. He heartily hoped that the broad masses of teachers and childcare workers would make greater achievements.

Meeting on Strengthening Party Building Closes

SK0207083391 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 31 May 91 p 1

[By Qi Baoxiang (7871 1405 4382), Zhang Zhaozeng (1728 3564 1073), and Wang Jing (3769 7231): "Grasp Party Building Around the Central Task, and Achieve Success in Party Building to Promote the Implementation of the Central Task"]

[Text] The meeting on strengthening party building among planning departments, held by the planning work committee under the municipal party committee, ended on 30 May. Attending the meeting were Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, and Wang Xudong, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and director of the organizational department of the municipal party committee. At the meeting, Liu Jinfeng offered the following three opinions with the title of "Grasp Party Building Around the Central Task, and Achieve Success in Party Building to Promote the Implementation of the Central Task."

The first opinion is that we should strengthen and improve the party's leadership over economic work, and concentrate efforts on promoting economic construction. In implementing the party's basic line, the most important thing is to firmly grasp economic construction as the central task, and concentrate efforts on carrying out the modernization drive and developing productive forces. It is a glorious but arduous task to fulfill the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. To fulfill this task, we must grasp economic construction by regarding it as the central task of party organizations at all levels. Party organizations should pay attention to researching and participating in the drawing-up of major economic policies and decisions of their own departments, and should ensure the correct implementation of these policies and decisions through party activities and by giving play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. At the same time, party organizations should positively support the administrative and leadership work, and ensure the normal operation of various economic activities. The state of the work of comprehensive economic units of planning departments has an extremely great bearing on the reform and construction of the municipality as a whole. The emphasis of party work should be placed on giving full play to the functions of comprehensive economic units in conducting organization, coordination, service, and supervision; on guiding the vast numbers of party members and cadres

to embrace the idea of "bridging over current difficulties together with enterprises," and to go deep into enterprises and the forefront of production to help them overcome difficulties and promote production; and on comprehensively applying economic regulatory means to promote the economic structural readjustment and to accumulate reserve strength for economic invigoration. By doing so, we can lay a solid ideological foundation, and provide organizational and discipline guarantees for reform, openness, and economic construction; can actually incorporate party work to the orbit of facilitating economic construction; and can provide economic construction with even greater convenience and support as well as even more effective guarantees.

The second opinion is that party organizations at all levels should provide a reliable political guarantee for economic construction. The party is the core of leadership in carrying out the socialist cause, and the key to achieving success in economic construction and various other undertakings lies in the strengthening of the self-construction of the party. We should give full scope to the role of grass-roots party organizations as the political core, and strive to enhance the fighting capacity of such organizations. At present, we should continue to implement the No. 20 document of the municipal party committee, and give different guidance to the building of party branches based on different situations. In the course of summarizing experiences, we should exert great effort in consolidating and enhancing backward party branches, and in helping those party branches whose work is at middle level to improve their work. In the light of the special situation that planning departments consist of many organs, we should lay emphasis on the building of party organizations of the organs of planning departments. We should pay attention to helping party organizations overcome the idea of laying undue emphasis on professional work but neglecting party building, and should encourage party organizations to grasp party building with enough energy. Party organizations should positively assist administrative leaders to promote the work, and should consider the improvement in organs' work style, the improvement in their work efficiency, and the full exploitation of the role of economic departments as the important criterion for judging the results of party work of various organs. We should positively conduct ideological and political work, should consider the strengthening of ideological and political work as the basic way to arouse the initiative of the masses, should penetratingly propagate the party's line, principles, and policies, should strive to set the masses' minds at rest by eliminating negative factors, should use the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee to unify the ideas of the masses and summon up the courage of the masses, and should encourage the masses to, with the attitude of being masters of the country, plunge into the practice of surmounting difficulties to invigorate the economy.

The third opinion is to make party members enhance the sense of political responsibility and contribute to fulfilling the second-step strategic goal. Being the vanguard

fighters of the working class, party members should consciously struggle for the common interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people. At the present stage, they should struggle for the fulfillment of the second-step strategic goal. Party building must be focused on improving the quality of party members, and on educating party members to plunge into, with a strong sense of political responsibility and a strong sense of historical mission, the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should give full scope to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. We should continue to persistently and unswervingly conduct education on the basic national condition, the party's basic line, and the basic theory of Marxism. We should guide party members to firmly embrace the communist world outlook and the outlook of wholeheartedly serving the people. We should conscientiously solve the problems currently existing among a portion of party members which lower the standards of party members, such as merely paying attention to asking for something but not being dedicated, merely stressing practical benefits but not ideals, and giving consideration to merely personal interests but not to overall interests. By so doing, party members will be able to withstand the tests of ruling the country, of reform and openness, and of "peaceful evolution," and will be able to preserve the natural color of the vanguard fighters of the working class. Party organizations at all levels should frequently explain the current situation to party members, assign tasks to them, and impose pressure on them. Party organizations should call on party members to voluntarily undertake the most difficult jobs; to vie with one another in creating first-class work performances; to facilitate economic construction, reform, and openness, and enterprises' production and management; and to vie with one another in learning from the advanced and in becoming hard working examples. Party organizations should also encourage party members to set an example in renouncing empty talk in favor of arduous and solid work, in emancipating minds and boldly carrying out reform, and in making dedication selflessly and bravely. So, party members will be able to use their practical actions to make contributions to invigorating Tianjin's economy and to fulfilling the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and will be able to foster glorious images of communists during the new period.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben at Heilongjiang Commendatory Rally

SK2906133491 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2100 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 June, at the club of the organs of the provincial party committee, the organs directly under the provincial party committee held a rally to commend advanced party organizations, excellent Communist party members, model party affairs workers, and the collectives and individuals advanced in building party

style for marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. At the rally, commendation was given to a number of advanced party organizations, party branches, party groups, and the collectives advanced in building party style as well as 128 outstanding Communist party members, model party affairs workers, and individuals advanced in building party style.

Ma Guoliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the work committee of organs directly under the provincial party committee, made a speech at the rally. He said: The work state of the organs of the provincial party committee exert a direct important influence on province-wide economic, political, and cultural construction. We should energetically strengthen the building of party branches of organs, grasp well the regular ideological and political work, strictly carry out organizational activities, constantly improve the quality of the party, and conduct the work in a creative manner.

Sun Weiben and some other provincial leaders attended the rally.

Attends Retired Cadres Forum

SK2906151891 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2100 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts] On 28 June, some veteran party members who had participated in China's Revolution War, the War of Resistance Against Japan, and China's War of Liberation and some 70 retired veteran cadres who had held important leading posts at various levels happily gathered at the provincial veteran cadres' activity center to participate in the forum of retired veteran cadres of provincial-level organs for marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Wang Haiyan, and Chen Yunlin, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, attended the forum. At the forum, together with veteran party members and cadres, these leaders reviewed the history on the CPC's development and expansion over the past 70 years, spoke glowingly of the great significance of strengthening party leadership and strengthening the building of party organizations under the new situation. [passage omitted]

After hearing the speeches of veteran party members and cadres, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: While marking the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding, we will never forget your belief in the party and your contributions to the building of Heilongjiang Province. For this, I would like to extend my lofty respects to you. Sun Weiben expressed hope that veteran comrades would serve as good advisers to the provincial party committee and the provincial government and would pass the fine revolutionary tradition on to the younger generation.

At University Rally

SK0107031291 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2100 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Harbin Engineering University held a rally on 29 June to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the rally.

Since last year, 30 teachers and 100 students of Harbin Engineering University have honorably joined the CPC. At today's rally, 130 new party members stood under the party flags and took the oath for joining the party.

In his speech, Sun Weiben said: Harbin Engineering University is the cradle for training personnel for new and high technology, with high teaching quality and abundant scientific research achievements. It has contributed greatly to the state and Heilongjiang Province. Sun Weiben continued: Further shifting economic construction to the path of relying on scientific and technological progress and raising the quality of laborers will guarantee the smooth realization of our country's second-step strategic objective. He encouraged teachers and students of Harbin Engineering University, particularly communist party members, to exert greater efforts to promote the realization of this strategic objective.

Shao Qihui Inspects Flood Control Work

SK0207084291 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2100 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Upon hearing that Da Hinggan Ling Prefecture had been plagued with serious flooding, Governor Shao Qihui and Vice Governor Sun Kuiwen came to the office of the provincial flood-prevention headquarters at 2100 on 30 June to discuss with the office the countermeasures and arrangements for combating flooding and rushing to deal with the emergency. While visiting the office, Governor Shao Qihui pointed out that the flood-prevention work must be carried out in line with the worst estimation and with the best preparations, that efforts should be made to become well prepared for preventing serious flooding and combating serious disasters, and that a good job should be done in carrying out hydrologic forecast and conducting the prevention work in an all-round way. First of all we should make adequate arrangements for the settlement of evacuated residents and should pay attention to repairing the damaged railways, highways, and telecommunications facilities and to restoring their operation as soon as possible. Shao Qihui stressed that personnel at all levels in charge of commanding the work of combating flooding should immediately persevere in their commanding posts so as to reduce injury and death as much as possible. Obstacles which may hinder the water flow should be removed within the given date. The provincial flood-prevention headquarters also dispatched a helicopter on 1 July to Jagdaqi City to help the local governments command the work of combating the flooding and rushing to deal with the emergency.

Telephone Conference on Criminal Offenses

SK0207085691 Harbin HEILONGJIANG JINGJI BAO
in Chinese 9 May 91 p 1

[Text] "We should mobilize all forces in the party and society to, by conscientiously implementing the principle of 'whoever in charge assuming responsibility,' and by closely combining striking with control and prevention, resolutely check the arrogance of such unlawful and criminal activities as abducting and trading women and children, prostitution and visiting prostitutes, and trafficking in and using narcotics, and to further purify the general mood of society with a view to laying a good foundation for basically realizing, during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the general goal of basically eliminating the abduction and trading of women and children, basically eliminating the cases of prostitution and visiting prostitutes at public places, and basically eliminating unlawful and criminal activities related to narcotics." This was the demand set forth by Vice Governor Du Xianzhong on 8 May at the provincial telephone conference on penetratingly launching the activities of "dealing blows to human abduction and trading, checking prostitution, and banning drug trafficking and addiction."

Du Xianzhong pointed out in his speech: Over recent years, our province has achieved notable results in dealing blows to abduction and trading of women and children, in checking and banning prostitution and visiting prostitutes, and in forbidding crimes related to narcotics. However, these three kinds of unlawful and criminal offenses have not yet been put completely under effective control. This has not only seriously corrupted the people's thinking, affected normal production and livelihood, and corrupted social values; but have also induced murder, robbery, and various other criminal offenses, thus being a major social vice imperiling social order.

Du Xianzhong called on all localities in the province to adopt effective measures to do a good job in the work of dealing blows to human abduction and trading, banning prostitution, and checking drug trafficking and addiction. He pointed out: So far as the province as a whole is concerned, this work should be primarily carried out in such large and medium-sized cities as Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, and Jiamusi, in forest and mining areas, in the border areas opening to the outside world, in the areas along railways and highways, and in those mountainous and remote border areas where plants for narcotics use are grown in a relatively concentrative manner. We should regard, from beginning to end, the blows to the crimes committed by gangs as the emphasis of the work.

Du Xianzhong said: All departments and all units should, proceeding from stabilizing social order and purifying the social atmosphere, give full play to their respective functions to do the work in each and every area in a penetrating and painstaking manner. Public security, industrial and commercial, tourist, and cultural departments should work in close coordination. In doing

this work, we should correctly grasp the bounds between policies and laws, and draw a strict line of demarcation between the contradictions of two different natures. We should not only strictly punish criminal offenders according to law, but also strengthen education to urge some persons to give up bad habits and become citizens abiding by discipline and laws.

Heilongjiang Reports Drop in Endemic Disease

SK0207085491 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 11 May 91 p 1

[By Gao Shuhua (7559 3219 5478): "Incidence of Endemic Diseases Notably Declines in Reclamation Area"]

[Summary] Since 1982, the reclamation area of Heilongjiang Province has established endemic disease prevention and treatment leading groups staffed with more than 2,400 medical personnel in the General State Farm Administration, nine state farm administrative bureaus and more than 100 crops and livestock farms. It has also invested 27.7 million yuan to improve potable water. Sixty percent of the people in endemic fluorosis areas are now supplied with safe water and 40 percent of the people in the reclamation area are now able to have a tap water supply.

To prevent and treat brucellosis, it established China's first brucellosis department in the hospital of the General State Farm Administration in 1983 and the recovery rate of the patients suffering brucellosis has reached 75.6 percent.

According to statistics, the incidence of Kaschin-Beck disease in the reclamation area has declined from 117 permillage to 24 permillage and the incidence of dental fluorosis from 200.3 permillage to 117 permillage, keshan disease has been brought under control and the prevention and treatment of endemic goiter has reached the state standard.

He Zhukang at Meeting on Unhealthy Trends

SK0107094391 Changchun JILIN RIBAO
in Chinese 29 May 91 p 1

[By reporter Liu Li (0491 0500): "Check Unhealthy Trends in Various Trades In Order To Promote Economic Development"]

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on strengthening the building of contingents and checking unhealthy trends in various trades was held. The meeting stressed that leaders at all levels should further deepen understanding, adopt resolute measures, continue to firmly and successfully grasp the work of strengthening the building of contingents and checking unhealthy trends in various trades and should better serve economic development. [passage omitted]

He Zhukang and Du Qinglin attended and addressed the meeting. Wu Yixia and Li Deming also attended the meeting.

The meeting held that during the previous stage, new progress was made in the province's work of checking unhealthy trends in various trades through the joint efforts of the higher and lower levels, and remarkable results were achieved in some aspects. Party committees and governments at all levels and responsible departments of various trades further enhanced their ideological understanding, and included the work on their agenda. Thus, a situation of jointly grasping and managing this work was initially formed. [passage omitted]

Regarding the next stage of work targets for checking unhealthy trends in various trades, the meeting determined: The broad masses of cadres and workers should remarkably improve their mental outlook, greatly strengthen their sense of administrative honesty and service, and consciously resist the corrosive influence of unhealthy trends. Each and every department should have a batch of grass-roots units entering the advanced ranks and most units should noticeably improve their outlook. All departments and units should thoroughly investigate and lay bare the main manifestations of their unhealthy trends. Once the important parts and key links are accurately assessed, the prominent problems about which the masses have strong complaints can basically be solved, noticeable success can be achieved in checking

"unjustifiable collection of funds, charges, and levies," and the problem of abusing power to extort benefits from other persons can obviously be reduced. It is necessary to expose cases of unhealthy trends in various trades involving serious law and discipline violations and to investigate and handle them strictly. [passage omitted]

The meeting stressed: At present, in strengthening the building contingents and checking unhealthy trends in various trades, we should continue to uphold the principle of managing the work through joint efforts, and making comprehensive improvement, and should exert efforts to grasp the following links well: We should strengthen ideological construction, and foster the sense of socialist professional ethics centering on wholeheartedly serving the people; strengthen the building of systems and perfect the internal restrictive mechanism and the external supervisory mechanism; strengthen the building of discipline, resolutely fight corruption, and manage the contingents of various trades strictly; strengthen organizational construction, and enhance the quality of workers; further strengthen the mass supervision work, closely combine internal supervision with external supervision, and form a close supervision network and a good supervision atmosphere.

Article Criticizes 'Three Exchanges' Policy

HK0107070091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 28 Jun 91 p 5

[Article by Yao Xiaomin (1202 1420 2404): How Can 'Three Exchanges' Be Used as a Political Bargaining Counter?"]

[Text] At present, relations across the Taiwan Strait have been increasingly easing, while three mutual direct exchanges of post, transport, and trade have become the general trend of the times. However, facing such a situation, the Taiwan authorities have repeatedly claimed: "The three exchanges are an intermediate goal in our mainland policy, and will by no means be considered before the reception of a well-meaning response from the CPC." For a while, "three exchanges" have become a political bargaining counter in the hands of the Taiwan authorities, and relations between the two sides of the Strait are faced with new obstacles.

In its "Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots" issued in 1979, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress put forth the following idea: "Direct postal and transport exchanges should be carried out between the two sides of the Strait at the earliest possible date, so as to enable compatriots on both sides to make direct contacts; exchange information; visit their families and friends; go sightseeing; and hold discussions on and emulate each other's results in the academic, cultural, sports, and technological fields," and "the two sides have every reason to promote mutual trade, help to supply each other's needs, and carry out economic exchanges." It also pointed out: "This is a mutual need, which will not harm but benefit both sides." Over the past 10 years and more, The CPC has made unremitting efforts to bring about "three exchanges" between the two sides. The development of relations between the two sides, from "no exchanges" to the present indirect "three exchanges," has fully proved that "three exchanges" conform to the interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

In fact, a consensus has basically been reached on "three exchanges" within Taiwan Island. For a long period, the Taiwan authorities stuck to the "three nos" and refused to carry out "three exchanges." However, the situation spurs them on: Facing the increasingly expanded contacts between both sides and a greater demand for "three exchanges" by the masses of people on the island, the Taiwan authorities have no alternative but to admit that "three exchanges" are "an inevitable trend." They were forced to put the clause of "opening up direct postal, transport, and trade exchanges" into the "Outline for National Unification" adopted early this year. It can be said that the Taiwan authorities have made some progress by giving up the practice of "three no's" with the intention to carry out "three exchanges."

Although they have admitted the need for "three exchanges" on both sides, the Taiwan authorities oppose the implementation of "three exchanges" at the present stage. What kind of logic is this? By demanding a

"well-meaning" response from the mainland as a condition for the implementation of "three exchanges," the Taiwan authorities mean to make the mainland promise not to deny that Taiwan and the mainland are "two equal political entities," and promise that the mainland will not obstruct Taiwan's efforts to open up its so-called "space for international activities." All these conditions aim at seeking "one country, two governments" and creating "two Chinas" and, therefore, go against the interests of the people on both sides of the Strait.

The Taiwan authorities have repeatedly asserted that "consideration should be given to the interests and will of the 20 million Taiwan people" in working out their mainland policy. What does the interests and will of the Taiwan people mean? A recent poll on the island shows that over 63 percent of respondents consider that direct trade and transport exchanges should be vigorously carried out between both sides at the current stage. Public opinion also shows that "exchange of transport services" and "direct investment" should be the first two items opened up by the "government." Measures banning the exchange of transport services will only result in two things—cost depletion and providing others with a chance to make a profit. Direct exchange of transport services is an inevitable trend of the times.

"Three exchanges" are not only the will of the Taiwan people, but also the fundamental right of the masses of people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. If they really intend to work for the interests of the 20 million Taiwan people, the Taiwan authorities should respect and protect the people's rights in carrying out "three exchanges." The Taiwan authorities have no reason to delay the establishment of "three exchanges." The fact is that they have no intention of carrying out "three exchanges," though they have the ability to do so. Their so-called "well-meaning response from the CPC" is only one of their excuses. Some people come straight to the point: "The purpose of politics is to work for the well-being of the people. It seems to be taking the branch for the root if political reasons are employed to hinder the people from striving for their own well-being."

The so-called "well-meaning response" expected by the Taiwan authorities, which aim to create "two Chinas," will not be forthcoming, and their attempt to use it as a political bargaining counter will, therefore, end in vain. For the sake of the interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, we hope the Taiwan authorities can accomplish several useful things in a down-to-earth way, remove obstacles, and carry out "three direct exchanges," so as to step up the grand cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland, and live up to the ardent expectations of the people on both sides.

Ministry Spokesman on Cross-Strait Communications

OW2906023791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2027 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—A Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications spokesman was recently interviewed by a Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter on direct postal and telecommunications services across the strait.

The spokesman said: Direct postal service across the strait is a common wish of people on both sides of the strait. Since our posts and telecommunications departments unilaterally began some postal and telecommunications services for Taiwan in 1979, postal and telecommunications services across the strait have developed encouragingly. Posts and telecommunications departments on both sides of the strait have directly sent air mail bags to each other, and have relayed telephone calls and telegrams via a third region, beginning an open indirect partial postal and telecommunications service across the strait and creating favorable conditions for exchanges between and activities among compatriots on both sides of the strait.

In the last few years, postal and telecommunications services between the mainland and Taiwan have increased sharply. In 1989, more than 15 million pieces of mail were sent across the strait, five times as that in 1988. More than 1.8 million telephone calls were made from the mainland to Taiwan, 11 times as that in the previous year. Postal and telecommunications services further increased in 1990. More than 21 million pieces of mail were sent across the strait, 41 percent more than the year before; more than 4.7 million telephone calls were made from the mainland to Taiwan, an increase of 163 percent over the previous year; more than 42,000 telegrams were sent from the mainland to Taiwan, or 207 times than the previous year. Providing such a large amount of postal and telecommunications services required cooperation between postal and telecommunications workers on both sides of the strait. The rapid increase in the volume of postal and telecommunications services also indicates that exchanges between the two sides of the strait has become increasingly frequent and the scope of exchange has continued to expand. Through postal and telecommunications services, 40 years of insulation between relatives and friends on both sides of the strait was broken, freeing them from the pain of being unable to communicate with each other. Every letter, telegram, or telephone call from loved ones on the other side of the strait conveys their deep affections. Just as some Taiwan compatriots and family members of those living in Taiwan put it: In the past, communications across the strait were cut off by a narrow strip of water; nowadays, good news keeps coming by a touch of telephone buttons.

When asked about problems in the current postal service across the strait, the spokesman pointed out: Currently, the postal service across the strait is still an indirect one, and many man-made obstructions still exist. So far, Taiwan only provides ordinary mail, postcards, and printed matters services, and does not deliver or send registered mail and postal parcels, thereby creating inconveniences to people on both sides of the strait. Many people on both sides wish to send gifts, local specialty products, traditional Chinese drugs, or daily necessities to their relatives and friends on the other side of the strait via regular postal service. This is the way of the world. However, because of Taiwan's restrictions,

their wishes have been unable to be fulfilled. Small parcels sent on a trial basis by our post offices to Taiwan were all returned. People's displeasure with Taiwan's act is understandable. On the telecommunications side, Taiwan has so far refused to open up a direct communication route between the two sides. Therefore, telephone calls and telegrams between the two sides have to be relayed by a third country or region, and telephone and telegram bills also have to be settled by posts and telecommunications departments of a third country or region. As a result, posts and telecommunications departments on both sides have had to pay a large sum of relay fee to a third party. Based on the current volume of telecommunications services between the two sides, an extra amount of more than \$10 million will have to be paid annually. Besides, lack of a direct telecommunications route between the two sides has caused a large backlog of orders for telephone calls and telegram dispatching. According to Taiwan newspaper reports, only about 33 percent of telephone calls from Taiwan to the mainland are connected. If a direct telecommunications route is opened between the two sides, this figure would double. Another phenomenon that puzzles us is that direct-dial telephone calls from the mainland to Taiwan can be connected, but Taiwan has refused to connect operator-connecting telephone calls from the mainland, and has refused to answer inquiries about telephone numbers. These practices do not make sense.

The spokesman said: People often ask us why mail, telephone calls, and telegrams can be freely sent to all parts of the world, but communications with Taiwan, which is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strip of water, are so inconvenient. The crux of the problem does not lie with Taiwan's posts and telecommunications departments, but with the Taiwan authorities' "three no's" policy. People will not forget these facts: The Taiwan authorities first considered establishing postal links between the mainland and Taiwan in the Chinese Communists' "united front plot"; they later allowed letter delivery but not other postal services between the two sides, and they let the Red Cross relay all mail. They also prohibited telecommunications between the two sides; then they allowed the so-called "simplified postal services" and "indirect telephone service." They really cudged their brains to create all kinds of inconveniences. To prevent direct contacts between posts and telecommunications departments of the two sides, Taiwan authorities went so far as to prohibit necessary vocational contacts between them and inquiries from them; to set restrictions on the allowed postal and telecommunication services; to willingly accept the extra telephone relay fees; to ignore the large backlog of orders for telephone calls; and to disregard the many inconveniences they brought to compatriots on both sides. The Taiwan authorities really should discontinue this policy.

The spokesman said: As the number of compatriots visiting relatives and sight seeing on the other side of the strait increases, and economic, trade, cultural, art, and

sports exchanges between the two sides continue to develop, contacts in various fields have continued to increase, bringing about an urgent need to open up direct postal and telecommunication routes between the two sides. Once these modern communication means are established, they can be used to exchange information, establish closer contacts between the two sides, promote exchanges, and create favorable conditions for the motherland's peaceful reunification. In the face of this trend, if the Taiwan authorities still cling to their no-contacts policy and refuse to take away the human-imposed obstructions to direct postal and telecommunication service, they will get enmeshed in a web of their own spinning and pit themselves against compatriots on both sides of the strait. I hope Taiwan authorities soberly realize this situation and take the initiative to lift all human-imposed obstructions as early as possible. Recently the Taiwan authorities repeatedly claimed that, in developing relations between the two sides of the strait, they will adopt a pragmatic attitude and safeguard both sides' interests. If these are not just empty slogans, then establishing direct postal and telecommunication services to benefit compatriots on both sides of the strait is an urgent matter. There is no reason to put it off. Besides, postal and telecommunication services between the two sides are already partially being conducted, providing a base for further expansion. We believe that once the Taiwan authorities remove the "no contacts" obstruction, it will not be difficult for posts and telecommunications departments on both sides to conduct vocational and technical consultations and to establish direct postal and telecommunication service between the two sides. As always, we are willing to conduct pragmatic consultations on establishing direct postal and telecommunication service between the two sides and will apply ourselves to achieving practical results.

Taiwan To Handle Cross-Strait Air Mail

OW2806094691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0111 GMT 26 Jun 91

["Taiwan Authorities Decide To Handle Registered Air-mail Between the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—According to a news report from Taipei [Taipei], a council meeting held by the "Mainland Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan" of Taiwan on 24 June decided to inaugurate registered air mail service between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait under the principle of indirect contacts. Parcel post and remittances of money, however, will still not be handled at present.

"Mainland Affairs Council" Spokesman Ma Yingjiu [Ma Ying-chiu] said: Letters of credit, bills of lading, and money orders may be sent by registered mail between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Registered mail sent from the mainland, however, must be postmarked upon their arrival in Taiwan.

It is reported that, since the Taiwan authorities lifted its ban on indirect mail service between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in April 1988, over 14 million pieces of mail have been sent from Taiwan to the mainland, while 19 million pieces of mail have been delivered from the mainland to Taiwan. It is obvious that mail exchanges between civilian sectors on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are very frequent.

Cultural Official Envisions More Exchanges

OW2806034291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2019 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Liu Deyou, chairman of the Chinese Culture Association, spoke with a XINHUA reporter today on the cultural exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan. He said the mainland will introduce a number of high-quality cultural and artistic items in exchange with Taiwan.

Chairman Liu Deyou said that great changes have taken place in recent years in the relations between the two sides of the straits. The situation of long isolation has been broken. A large number of compatriots from Taiwan have either visited their relatives, toured as tourists, or engaged in business activities in the mainland. People-to-people cultural, artistic, and other areas of exchanges between the two sides have also developed. The situation now develops in a direction which is favorable to peaceful reunification. This is in accord with the tide of the times and in the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation, which is also the common wishes cherished for a long time by the people on both sides of the Taiwan straits.

Liu said that thanks to the efforts and promotion of literary and artistic circles from both sides of the straits, some gratifying changes have taken place in the cultural exchanges between the two sides of the strait. The number of cultural exchanges between the two sides has steadfastly increased in recent years. A total of 70 cultural exchanges involving 260 people took place in 1989. Such exchanges rose to nearly 100 involving some 500 people in 1990. The category of exchanges has also been expanded from stage performing arts to visits of notables and to delivery of lectures by scholars.

Liu Deyou pointed out that cultural exchanges should be two-way and should be of a reciprocal nature. In the last several years, we have provided many convenient conditions to facilitate Taiwan show business circles and other areas of cultural personages to visit the mainland; however, the mainland's cultural and art circles and personages who want to visit Taiwan are still subjected to all sorts of restrictions. This abnormal situation should be changed. Only two-way and direct exchanges will help eliminate estrangement between the people on both sides of the straits. This estrangement was brought about by more than 40 years of separation; now we must increase trust and common understanding and create an atmosphere of harmony for the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

With the partial elimination of man-made barriers for exchanges between the people on both sides of the strait, the channel for cultural exchanges between the two sides will be steadily broadened. Relevant organizations on the mainland and on Taiwan should promote cultural exchanges to an even higher level. The "Chinese Culture Association" on the mainland is willing to discuss with relevant Taiwan departments the matter of two-way cultural exchanges between the both sides; it will also consider signing and implementing plans on bilateral cultural exchanges.

Liu said that the aim of the Chinese Culture Association is to promote academic research and exchanges of Chinese culture and arts. In an effort to enable Taiwan compatriots to better understand the mainland and continuously increase the attachment between the people on both sides of the straits, the Chinese Culture Association will, as always, do more work for cultural exchanges between the two sides and will continuously contribute to spreading and building Chinese culture in order to make it thrive.

He said that the Chinese Culture Association is prepared to select a number of quality cultural and artistic items for performance or exhibition on Taiwan. These items may include such artistic categories as traditional opera, painting and calligraphy, music, dance, cultural relics, acrobatic shows; the mainland side has already made full preparations for some of the items; relevant persons from both sides of the straits have for some time been communicating with each other over other items whose performance and exhibition on Taiwan may be realized in one or two years. Among them are: The Beijing opera performance group composed of noted Beijing opera performing artists from Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai; local traditional opera shows; painting and calligraphy exhibitions of some noted painters and calligraphers; a joint exhibition of calligraphic works by veteran, middle-aged, and young mainland calligraphers; the Fujian's Mazu folk art show and other cultural relics shows; symphony orchestra, ballet, and traditional Chinese song and dance performances; the "Dream of the Red Chamber Cultural and Artistic Exhibition," which combines the arts of literature, architecture, painting, calligraphy, arts and crafts, theater, and movies; stage shows of the music and costumes of our country's 55 minority nationalities; children's singing and dancing performances; performances of noted folk artists; and visits and lectures by writers and scholars.

Liu Deyou finally pointed out that the 1990's is an important historical period for promoting the great cause of the motherland's peaceful reunification and revitalization of the Chinese nation. We at the Chinese Culture Association are willing to work with all circles on Taiwan to realize the "three exchanges" as soon as possible and to jointly strive with them to promote the great cause of the motherland's reunification. We also

hope that cultural and artistic circles on Taiwan will do more to help increase cultural exchanges between the two sides of the straits.

Mutual Interaction Laying Ground for Negotiations

HK2806154191 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1327 GMT 28 Jun 91

["Mainland and Taiwan Creating Conditions for Political Negotiations Says Mainland Scholar"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, June 28 (HKCNA)—The Deputy Director of the Institute of Taiwan Studies under the Chinese Academy of Social Science, Mr. Li Shuiwang, said that despite the deadlock in the cross-straits political relationship, the mutual political interaction is strengthening and is preparing the conditions for later official negotiations.

In an interview with this news agency, Mr. Li said a cross-straits relationship is in total deadlock in terms of official contacts and negotiations, but there has been an unprecedented development in mutual political interaction in the past one or two years. He described the past status as an impasse with only one side taking action while the other side has shown no sign of reaction. This situation has slowly been becoming more active and now whenever one side makes any move the other side responds accordingly quickly. This kind of "shouting across the Straits" or "indirect talk" can be said to be a necessary process for moving towards political negotiations.

Mr. Li believes, however, that the real crux of the problem making it impossible to have immediate formal contacts and negotiations across the Straits is that both sides have big differences on the issues of "one country, two systems" and "one country, two governments" and on party-to-party or government-to-government negotiations. Taiwan has made some impractical demands on the mainland in the matter of reunification. A number of prerequisites in the "Guidelines for the Country's Reunification" are not acceptable to the mainland. This has put obstacles in the way of realizing reunification.

Mr. Li believes, nevertheless, that this situation might change in light of the upgrading of the level of cross-straits exchanges in the coming years. He pointed out that higher-level cross-straits intercourse is underway as seen in the Quemoy talks between the Red Cross of both sides last year and the negotiation on three policemen last March, as well as the visit of the Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Straits in Beijing last April. At present, the two sides have entered into contacts and negotiations over affairs and functions to solve the scores of problems and accidental happenings in close cross-straits intercourse. These negotiations, can in a certain sense be seen to be preparing step by step for future political negotiations.

U.S. Support for GATT Admission Welcomed*OW2806090091 Taipei CNA in English 0842 GMT
28 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] welcomes a reported U.S. decision to support Taipei's quick admission to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Foreign Minister Fredrick [Fu] Chien said Friday.

Chien was commenting on a LOS ANGELES TIMES report that the Bush Administration is considering endorsing Taiwan's GATT membership in exchange for Congressional support for the renewal of most-favored-nations (MFN) trade status for Peking.

"We earnestly hope the United States will support our bid to join GATT," Chien told a news conference, but, he stressed, the ROC Government hopes the Bush Administration will not mix Taipei's application with the U.S. extension of MFN trade status for Peking.

Chien said Taipei must urgently seek the support of Third World countries in its bid to join the Geneva-based world trade forum.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Anderson Hills was quoted in the LOS ANGELES TIMES report as saying that U.S. support for bringing Taiwan promptly into GATT is "under scrutiny within the (Bush) Administration."

A Foreign Ministry official said Thursday that his ministry has asked its representatives in the United States to look into the report and to collect more information about the current U.S. stance on the issue.

The Republic of China applied to join GATT under the name "Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu Customs Territory" in January 1990.

U.S. Congress supports Taipei's entry to the Geneva-based world trade forum, but the White House and the State Department have not openly backed the bid for fear of offending Communist Chinese authorities.

As the United States is expected to make a final decision on whether or not to renew MFN trade status for Peking in early September, the Foreign Ministry official said that the Bush Administration is likely to reach a compromise with Congress in which it would support Taipei's admission to GATT in exchange for congressional backing of the extension of Peking's trade privileges.

The official pointed out, however, that U.S. support is not necessarily a guarantee of Taipei success fully entering GATT. The support of other GATT member states is also important, he stressed.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister P. K. Chiang echoed the diplomat's view. The Republic of China, in seeking to join GATT, must continue to promote economic and trade liberalization as well as to strengthen economic cooperation with other countries. "When the time is ripe, we'll be able to join the world trade body," he added.

The Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) reiterated its opposition to mixing the ROC's application for GATT membership with the U.S. renewal of MFN trade status for Peking and with Peking's bid to join GATT.

BOFT stressed that Taipei's application was based purely on trade and economic considerations and on its willingness to assume international obligations.

"Our application does not involve any political considerations," a BOFT official emphasized. "We hope all major GATT members will support our bid," he added.

BOFT Says Mainland Unlikely To Join GATT*OW2806094091 Taipei CNA in English 0849 GMT
28 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA)—There is little possibility that Peking will be admitted to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) unless it undertakes sweeping economic reforms and changes its economy to a free market system, a Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) official said Friday.

Peking applied to join GATT in 1986, but its application has not yet been processed because of its failure to meet GATT requirements, said Chiu Cheng-chung, a BOFT section chief.

Chiu pointed out that mainland China's "centrally planned economy" is a far cry from the free market economic system upon which the Geneva-based world trade forum is based.

In mainland China, Chiu noted, the distribution of merchandise is not determined by market mechanisms since Peking still controls fluctuation in both currency exchange rates and commodity prices.

Many GATT members also fear that Peking, after being admitted into the world trade body, might adopt unfair trade practices against other GATT member states, Chiu said. Some GATT members have insisted that Peking open its markets wider to foreign imports before they consider Peking membership.

Chiu dismissed "as unfair" Peking's proposal that it join GATT ahead of Taiwan, which applied to join GATT as a customs territory in January 1990.

The Republic of China [ROC], with its strong economy and free market system, is well qualified to become a GATT member, Chiu reiterated. The ROC is now the world's 13th largest trading nation, its per capita income is higher than many other industrializing countries and it allows free imports with only a few exceptions based on national security considerations, he explained.

Chiu continued that Taipei applied for GATT membership in the hope of contributing to world society while Peking aims mainly to secure benefits from GATT status.

Increased Monitoring of Cross-Straits Trade

OW2706082891 Taipei CNA in English 0806 GMT
27 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 27 (CNA)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs [MOEA] will establish a new alarm system to monitor overheated trade between both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

Cross-straits trade is expected to increase to 7 billion U.S. dollars in 1991 from last year's 4 billion U.S. dollars. Many experts worry that overly dependence on mainland markets will slow the upgrading of the domestic industrial structure.

The experts are also concerned that heavy reliance on mainland markets may leave Taiwan at the mercy of mainland authorities whose policies can be changed at any minutes to serve certain political purpose.

The new trade alarm system will replace one which merely kept a close watch on total amount of cross-straits trade, the ministry said. As the total trade amount does not provide a clear picture of the actual cross-straits trade situation, the ministry decided Wednesday to include such items as indirect investments on the mainland, the competitiveness of cross-straits products, mainland laws and regulations, and mainland import and export tallies.

The ministry has commissioned the Chunghua Institute for Economic Research to prepare a new computer program which will supply up-to-date picture of the current cross-straits investment and trade situations.

Taiwan exports to Hong Kong grew at an annual rate of 50 percent in the first five months of 1991. Based on this growth rate, Taiwan exports to mainland China are expected to surpass 5 billion U.S. dollars this year while imports would exceed one billion U.S. dollars, the ministry reported.

Taiwan foreign trade is expected to reach 135 billion U.S. dollars this year with cross-straits trade accounting for 5 percent, according to an MOEA's estimate.

Paper Reports Decrease in Xiamen Investment

OW2806174291 Taipei CHINA POST in English
22 June 91 p 6

[Text] Investment fever in the mainland Chinese city of Amoy [Xiamen] has been gradually cooling because of bureaucratic red tape, poor labor quality and decreasing official incentives, trade sources said.

In the first quarter of the year, investments in the mainland city fell at an annual rate of 31.7 percent while total capital spent on ventures saw a 78.1 percent decline, they said.

Significant Decrease

According to statistics from the foreign capital board in Amoy, investment by Taiwan traders there decreased significantly since the second half of last year.

The situation worsened since the Lunar New Year holiday in February, with the total monthly count of investments dropping to a single digit, said officials of the board.

Businessmen at the Southeastern Chinese city attributed the lukewarm investment activities to poor labor quality, cumbersome investment application procedures, confusing laws and trade policies unsuited to practical needs.

Due to the red tape, some would-be investors from Taiwan found themselves trapped in a complicated application process, and when their plans are rejected, they do not even know how to reapply, the businessmen said.

It is not uncommon to see some disappointed Taiwan merchants dropping their applications, even after spending a handsome sum to improve relations with officials in Amoy, the sources said.

Besides cumbersome bureaucracy, labor also costs more in Amoy than almost everywhere else in the mainland, making the other cities in the region a better place to start ventures, they noted.

Officials at Amoy's foreign capital board attributed the demise in Taiwan investment to decreased incentives, caused by the drastic influx of merchants from the island.

Unable To Satisfy Demand

Another major reason, the officials said, is that the authorities in the city are unable to offer services good enough to match the demands from Taiwan investors.

The officials worried that if the Amoy government doesn't improve its investment environment, economic development in the city will be impeded since Taiwan investment is the major source of foreign capital.

Daily Urges Trade Pact With Mainland

OW0107173091 Taipei CHINA POST in English
28 Jun 91 p 4

[Text] Beijing should favorably consider the proposal raised by Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang the other day, who suggested that Taiwan would allow direct trade and investment relations with the mainland should the latter agree to protect the interests of local businessmen in mainland China.

It would be mutually beneficial for Taiwan and the mainland to reach an agreement to that effect so as to further liberalize regulations on exchanges between the two sides.

Currently, the government permits companies to invest on the mainland only through branches registered in

Hong Kong or other third areas. Trade with the mainland must also be carried out indirectly.

The government has had to take such a cautious approach to commercial exchanges with the mainland because it feels insecure about local companies doing direct business with the mainland as there are no formal agreements of any kind.

Beijing, in the eyes of the government here, is practicing a two-faced policy toward Taiwan. Economically, it spares no effort to attract Taiwan investment. But on the other hand, Beijing persistently refuses to treat Taipei on an equal footing and renounce its threat of force to unify this island with the mainland.

This policy makes the Taipei government feel not only unfairly treated, but also insecure about doing business with the mainland in a direct manner, as it lacks sincerity in dealing with Taiwan.

The government has been reluctant to allow local companies to do business with the mainland also because of the opinion that the mainland economic environment is still too risky—a centrally controlled economy is cumbersome and government policies are always unpredictable.

This being the case, an official trade and investment protection agreement between Taiwan and the mainland, as suggested by Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang, would help ease the concerns that the government and many companies have had about doing business with the mainland.

With a guarantee pact in place, Taiwan will find it no longer necessary to keep strict restrictions on its commercial activities in mainland China. A removal of existing restrictions will without question further expand trade and investment relations between the two sides.

Since Taiwan allowed indirect contacts with the mainland a couple of years ago, bilateral trade has kept increasing at a rapid pace. This year, for example, trade across the Taiwan Strait is expected to jump by more than 50 percent to US\$7 billion. Taiwan's investment on the mainland too has been growing at a high rate, with the latest cumulative figure being estimated at US\$4 billion, up threefold since 1989.

If Beijing agrees to conclude a trade and investment protection pact with Taipei, it would signify its willingness to recognize the latter as an equal political entity, instead of a subordinate provincial government.

Such a concession by Beijing will undoubtedly be able to gain a positive response from the government here. Taipei has made clear that it will remove the ban on direct trade—sea and air transportation and other exchanges with the mainland—only when the two sides treat each other as equals.

If Taiwan and the mainland could both dismantle the various barriers to direct political, cultural as well as

commercial exchanges, it would go a long way toward unification, a goal which has been pursued by both Taipei and Beijing.

Government Denies Secret Contacts With Mainland

OW2906162791 Taipei CNA in English 1543 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 29 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Saturday denied a report that officials of Taipei's Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) had made secret contacts with Chinese Communist officials in Hong Kong.

MAC Vice Chairman Kao Kung-lien said a MAC delegation is visiting Hong Kong to collect information about mainland Chinese situation but the group "has absolutely not" made any contacts with Chinese Communist officials.

Taipei has so far ruled out any official contact with Peking because Communist China's [words indistinct] the use of force against Taiwan.

Commenting on the report carried by Hong Kong's SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Kao said the MAC delegation is making a six-day private visit and is [words indistinct] Hong Kong.

Earlier in the day, MAC Chairman Huan Kun-hui told a press conference that "it's normal" for ROC officials to visit Hong Kong and the officials had not been assigned any special missions.

Huang also stressed the Republic of China Government will not easily withdraw its personnel stationed in Hong Kong.

The government is studying measures to cope with problems that may arise after Hong Kong and Macao are turned over to Communist China in 1997 and 1999 respectively.

Spokesman Defends Official's Hong Kong Visit

OW3006204991 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] The Executive Yuan's Mainland Affairs Committee [MAC] yesterday [29 June] denied a foreign press report purporting that director Chu Wu-hsien of the MAC's Department of Legal and Political Affairs was visiting Hong Kong to make contacts with mainland officials and study a response to the mainland's reunification plan. So far, officials from three MAC departments have visited Hong Kong—namely the Departments of Cultural and Educational Affairs, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, and Legal and Political Affairs.

MAC spokesman Ma Ying-jiu said: These officials were in Hong Kong to collect materials for official use. There is much that Taiwan can learn from Hong Kong's experience in studying the mainland. MAC officials' visit is absolutely natural. So long as the Hong Kong

Government approves, we will continue to send officials to Hong Kong in the future.

With regard to a demand by some legislators for formulating the regulations for supervising the Strait Exchange Foundation [SEF], MAC Chairman Huang Kun-hui emphasized yesterday that the system of making policy decisions about mainland affairs should be the supervision of the MAC by the Legislative Yuan and of the SEF by the MAC, thus hinting at a change in the (?stance) on the formulation of the regulations. It is understood that opinions within the SEF are inclined to enforcement of contracts with more rigid standards instead of formulation of separate regulations (?to the detriment of) the system and national policy.

Meanwhile, Ma Ying-jiu, who is also the MAC vice chairman, said: The MAC supervises the SEF over its official activities authorized by the government. As a nongovernmental organization, the SEF may engage in nonofficial activities commensurate with the goal of its founding within the scope of the policies and laws.

Spokesman on Mainland Films, Papers Distribution

OW2806095291 Taipei CNA in English 0857 GMT
28 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA)—Communist Chinese newspapers and films can be distributed in Taiwan if their Taiwan counterparts are given equal treatment on the mainland, Government Spokesman Shaw Yu-ming said Thursday.

As part of the efforts to improve mutual understanding across the Taiwan Straits, the Government Information Office [GIO] chief said that Taipei will welcome "hard-line" communist Chinese journalists to visit Taiwan. "We fear nothing," Shaw stated.

To simplify the entry applications of mainland Chinese media workers planning to visit Taiwan, Shaw said that they will no longer need to declare they had quit the communist party in order to enter Taiwan.

Nor do they have to fill in forms indicating their schedules in Taiwan, the GIO director general said.

Shaw said mainland reporters will be able to cover whatever news they like, just as their Taiwan counterparts.

As to the government's policy of not requiring mainland reporters to renounce their communist party membership, Shaw said it had been adopted in line with the termination of the period of communist rebellion.

Asked to assess the possibility of Peking allowing its reporters to come here, Shaw answered that he would have to "watch developments in the situation."

He urged Peking to allow mainland journalists to visit Taiwan.

Government for 'Equal Treatment' of Press

OW2906083291 Taipei CNA in English 0803 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 29 (CNA)—The Republic of China will promote cultural and information exchanges across the Taiwan Straits based on the principles of press freedom, equality, reciprocity and professionalism, Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) Chairman Huang Kun-hui said Friday.

Huang was commenting on a Thursday announcement by the government information office that mainland Chinese newspapers and films can be distributed in Taiwan if their Taiwan counterparts are allowed "equal treatment" on the mainland.

Huang told the closing session of a MAC-sponsored seminar on the latest mainland situation that "equal treatment" means Beijing must be willing to allow mainland people to know the truth about Taiwan in addition to permitting the circulation of Taiwan papers and films on the mainland.

While Taiwan media can freely report up-to-date mainland events, Huang regretted that reports on the "Taiwan experience" are still not allowed to appear in mainland media.

"We can not think Beijing will have reciprocated our goodwill gesture if it continues to deny mainland people the right to know the true Taiwan situation," Huang stressed.

Huang continued that the Republic of China welcomes mainland Chinese journalists to visit Taiwan and is willing to remove technical obstacles to facilitate their visits.

In fact, the government information office has approved applications by five mainland reporters and two actresses to visit Taiwan. "Now it is up to Beijing authorities to decide whether to permit them to come here or not," Huang said.

Huang pointed out that mainland media workers are no longer required to declare their withdrawal from the Chinese Communist Party, nor are they required to specify their planned itineraries during their reporting trips here.

"Mainland reporters are free to cover any events or interview any local people as long as the interviewees accept their requests," Huang said. If necessary, he added, the government may even simplify entry applications further.

Huang said the government will allow mainland newspapers and movies to be circulated here on a reciprocal basis in order to expand cultural links across the straits.

On the possibility of exchanging media offices, Huang said the government will consider the issue in the context of promoting the peaceful unification of China under freedom and democracy.

As press freedom and a free flow of information are prerequisites to a democratic society, Huang said the government will agree to the exchange of news offices on the principle of reciprocity and equality.

MAC Formulates New Titles for Mainland Regime

OW2806165391 Taipei CHINA POST in English
25 June 91 p 11

[Text] The Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) yesterday officially decided the names the ROC [Republic of China] government will use for the rival regime on mainland China, its institutions and their job titles.

These names will be referred to under an equal principle, according to the MAC, meaning that if Peking refers to Taiwan as the "Kuomintang" Taipei will call Peking the "communist authorities," or "mainland authorities" if Taiwan is called the "Taiwan authorities."

The words "Chinese Communist" will be added before the names of all communist apparatus, which will appear in quotation marks, according to the MAC.

For example, the State Council will be written as Chinese Communist "State Council," while Li Peng will be referred to as Chinese Communist "State Council" Premier Li Peng, the MAC said.

The MAC also decided that Outer Mongolia, which declared independence in 1921, will continue to appear as part of the Republic of China in geography textbooks.

The ROC still claims to be the legitimate ruler of all China even after moving the Nationalist government to Taiwan in 1949.

The changes of the administrative areas on mainland China made by that the communist regime since 1949 will be marked with different colors on the ROC map, the MAC said.

The topography, infrastructure, railways, roads, and harbors on China will be marked according to their real situation, according to the MAC, adding that names of places will be used as they are unless they have political connotations.

CPC 'Cells' Reported in Foreign Enterprises

OW2806105591 Taipei CNA in English 0910 GMT
28 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA)—Mainland China has stepped up efforts to plant communist party cells in foreign-invested enterprises since the 1989 Tiananmen incident, an informed source said here Thursday.

The Peking regime has recently issued directives to the party cells, telling them how to carry out their duties in foreign-invested enterprises, including joint ventures and those wholly owned by foreign investors.

According to reliable information, a total of 25,385 foreign-invested enterprises had registered their investment projects with mainland Chinese authorities by the end of 1990. About 50 percent of them have started business operations, about 20 percent of which already have communist party cells.

The party cells are required to see to it that the foreign-invested enterprises do not violate Communist Chinese laws and regulations. They should also keep an eye on the behavior and activities of the mainland people working for these enterprises, and try to strengthen the connections between the enterprises and such government agencies as the Public Security Bureau and state security bureaus.

The main purpose of the directives is to reduce the political and ideological impact of such enterprises on the mainland Chinese society, the informed source said.

Foreign investors are wary of mainland Chinese officials working at the management level of their enterprises, he said, adding that Taiwanese enterprises on the mainland are often the main targets for planting communist party cells.

Of the foreign-invested enterprises operating in Guangdong Province, one of the earliest areas to receive foreign investors, 41.7 percent already have communist party cells, the informed source said.

Mainland Dissident Says Regime Shaky

OW2706080791 Taipei CNA in English 0756 GMT
27 Jun 91

[Text] Taipei, June 27 (CNA)—The Peking regime will eventually collapse and be replaced by a multi-party democratic government, mainland Chinese dissident Yan Jiaqi said here Wednesday.

A leader of the Paris-based Federation for Democracy in China, Yan said the Peking regime is now supported by three pillars: Totalitarianism in the guise of socialism, an economic system based on public ownership, and the control of the military by the Chinese Communist Party. With the erosion of the three pillars continuing, the Peking regime is getting more and more shaky.

Yan, who arrived in Taipei Monday to attend a seminar on mainland Chinese affairs, delivered a speech on the political system of mainland China at the meeting Wednesday.

He said the Peking regime is characterized by personal totalitarianism, highly centralized power, and omnipotent state authority.

He pointed out that in mainland China the supreme commander is not the state president, the premier, or the general secretary of the Communist Party. The supreme commander is "one man": Mao Tse-tung in the past and Deng Xiaoping at present.

The octogenarian Deng Xiaoping is still in command, although he no longer holds any government post, Yan said.

Mainland Athletes Allowed To Compete in Taiwan

OW0107141691 Taipei CNA in English 1017 GMT
1 Jul 91

[Text] Taipei, July 1 (CNA)—Mainland Chinese Olympic Committee has agreed to permit outstanding mainland athletes to take part in sports competitions in Taiwan, Chang Feng-hsu, chairman of the Chinese Taipei Olympic committee, said Monday.

Chang, who returned from the mainland yesterday, said that mainland athletes will join in sports contests here as representatives of their cities.

Chang said Olympic Games gold medalists in gymnastics, swimming, table tennis and martial arts will be among the first mainland athletes to visit Taiwan. If all goes smoothly, he said, the first group of mainland sports aces will come to Taiwan in November.

Former Political Prisoners May Run for Office

OW3006170691 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] The ruling Kuomintang has made a substantial concession to the opposition Democratic Progress Party by allowing former political prisoners to run in the December elections to the National Assembly. The DPP whip in the parliament said that former political prisoners will be permitted to run in the year-end elections and other such races in the future. The KMT party whip Jao Ying-chi said that ex-prisoners will also be permitted to run for local government posts, including magistrates and other leadership posts.

In a coordination meeting in Taipei, the KMT and DPP parliamentary caucuses discussed ways to minimize their differences in the revision to the election law, which the KMT wants to pass before July 15. At present, former political prisoners are banned from a number of professions, including law and accounting, even if they have previously held such jobs before they were jailed. The agreement was seen by local observers as a breakthrough in government policy toward dissidents on Taiwan.

Chiang Ching-kuo's Son Chiang Hsiao-wu Dies

OW0107130491 Taipei CNA in English 1015 GMT
1 Jul 91

[Text] Taipei, July 1 (CNA)—Chiang Hsiao-wu, who had just resigned as the Republic of China [ROC] representative to Japan, died of pancreatitis at 5:45 a.m. Monday, the veterans general hospital announced. He was 47.

Chiang, the second son of former President Chiang Ching-kuo and grandson of late Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek, had been president of China Broadcasting Corp. and the ROC representative to Singapore before taking the Japan post 18 months ago. He was scheduled to assume the chairmanship of Chinese Television Service today.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

The hospital said Chiang, who had been diagnosed with diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and pancreatitis in 1982, was hospitalized at 9:00 p.m. June 30 for chronic pancreatitis.

Chiang's condition improved a little after he was given medication, the hospital said, and he remained stable until 4:30 a.m. today.

At 5:30 a.m. Monday morning, Chiang was found to have stopped breathing and his heartbeat had also stopped. He was pronounced dead after emergency efforts to save him failed.

President Li Teng-hui, premier Hau Po-tsun, and other ranking government officials visited the hospital after learning the news.

Mourned by Taiwan Leaders

OW0207083691 Taipei CNA in English 0756 GMT
2 Jul 91

[Text] Taipei, July 2 (CNA)—Government and Kuomintang leaders went to the veterans general hospital to extend their condolences at the death of former Republic of China representative to Japan Chiang Hsiao-wu.

Chiang died of heart failure caused by chronic pancreatitis early Monday morning.

President Li Teng-hui arrived at room 117 of the hospital at 7:50 a.m. Monday and stayed for about 20 minutes; Premier Hao Po-tsun had rushed there a little after 6:00 a.m.

Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien, Presidential Advisor Ma Soo-lay, General Liu An-chi, Defense Minister Chen Li-an, and Control Yuan President Huang Tzun-chiu also went to the hospital to mourn the death of the second son of the late President Chiang Ching-kuo.

At 9:20 a.m., Faina Chiang, sitting on a wheel chair, entered the room for a last look at her son. Ten minutes later, a sad and weeping Faina was escorted out of the room by her daughter-in-law Nai-chin Nancy Hsu, National Security Council Secretary General Wego Chiang, and Kuomintang Secretary General James Soong.

Vice Foreign Minister John Chang and Soochow University Dean of Students Chang Hsiao-tsu, Hsiao-wu's half brothers, were also on hand to help arrange for the funeral.

Fujio Hara, president of the Interchange Association of Japan, and other Japanese political leaders cabled their condolences to Chiang's family.

At the Chinese Television Service, top executives canceled a scheduled ceremony in which the 47-year-old Chiang was to take over as chairman of the board.

Sweden Upgrades Unofficial Office in Taipei

OW3006144591 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Economic and trade contacts between our country and Sweden have developed rapidly. Starting tomorrow, the Swedish Commerce and Industry Office in China will be upgraded to an semi-official organization under the jurisdiction of the Trade Commission of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A large trade and industrial visiting delegation from Sweden, one of the members of which is Swedish Vice Foreign Minister (Somen), will also arrive in Taiwan this afternoon. This will raise the relations between China and Sweden to a new high.

It is learned that the Swedish trade and industrial delegation, after its arrival, will call on our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Foreign Trade Association, the China Commission for Promoting Trade, and other related organizations. The members of the Swedish delegation will leave China in separate groups after 3 July.

After the formal upgrading of the Swedish Commerce and Industry Office to semi-official organization tomorrow, its personnel and financial support will also be included in the Swedish Trade Commission system. Channels of contacts between Sweden and our country will be smoother in the future.

Swedish Officials Meet Foreign Minister

OW0207090891 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Taipei, July 2 (CNA)—Swedish Vice Foreign Minister Michael Sohlmann [name as received] met with Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien of the Republic of China [ROC] Monday, the first high-level contact between the two countries since they suspended diplomatic relations in 1950.

Following Italy and France, Sweden is the third European country in a year to send a ranking official to visit the Republic of China.

Sohlmann, responsible for foreign trade, is a member of a prominent Swedish trade and industry delegation which arrived in Taipei Sunday to promote economic relations between the two countries.

Accompanied by Goran Holmquist, president designate of the semi-official Swedish Trade Council (STC) and head of the delegation, Sohlmann exchanged opinions with Chien on bilateral trade relations, which have grown rapidly during the past decade.

Like the visitors from Italy and France, Sohlmann and Holmquist said their country is keenly interested in the Republic of China's six-year national development plan,

in which an estimated 302 billion U.S. dollars will be spent on more than 700 projects between 1991 and 1996.

They said they will take advantage of their visits to explore the possibility of gaining a share in the giant projects by cooperating with local companies.

Coinciding with the visit, the Swedish Industries Trade Representative Office (SITRO) in Taipei, established in 1982 to promote trade with Taiwan, was reorganized Monday into the Swedish Trade Council Organization (STCO), which will report to STC.

STC, Sweden's central export promotion agency, operates a system of trade offices around the world.

Hosting a party marking the reorganization, Holmquist said he believes the integration of the Swedish Taipei office into STC will facilitate trade and economic exchanges between the two countries.

Reiterating Sweden's interest in the six-year plan, Holmquist stressed that Swedish industries are willing to share their highly advanced and competitive technology in nuclear energy, environmental protection, transportation, and telecommunications with ROC companies.

Sweden's move to upgrade relations with Taipei was well received by its second largest trade partner in East Asia.

An official with the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) described Sweden's decision to move closer to Taiwan as a positive development that will strengthen trade and other substantive relations between them.

Two-way trade grew steadily during the past decade, and last year, trade grew 10.7 percent to 903 million U.S. dollars, making Sweden Taiwan's largest Scandinavian trade partner.

With exports to Sweden at 407.9 million U.S. dollars and imports at 495 million U.S. dollars in 1990, Taiwan was the Nordic country's third largest non-European supplier following the United States and Japan, and its second largest export market in East Asia, next only to Japan.

A large ROC trade delegation headed by BOFT Director-general Sheu Ke-sheng made an official visit to Sweden in June for the first time in decades.

Observers said the visit by the influential Swedish delegation, which includes other ranking officials besides Sohlmann, is a sign that Sweden attaches increasing importance to its growing trade relations with the Republic of China, even though the two countries lack formal ties.

While in Taipei, the mission will also meet with Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew and the staff of the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), the country's leading trade promotion organization. The Swedish group will leave Wednesday.

Government To Set Up 'Office' in Zaire

*OW2806110291 Taipei CNA in English 0901 GMT
28 Jun 91*

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA)—The government will establish an office in Zaire using the name "Republic of China [ROC]," sources said Friday.

The sources, who prefer to remain anonymous, said the staff of the office will enjoy "considerable" diplomatic privileges.

Foreign Ministry officials would neither confirm nor deny the report, saying that the government has been trying to set up offices in African countries, Zaire being one of them.

Zairian Foreign Ministry officials made private visits to the Republic of China last year; Tu Ling, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Affairs Department, has visited that central African country several times this year.

It was learned that during his visit to Zaire, Tu and President Mobuto Sese Seko reached an agreement on the establishment of an ROC office in the former Belgian colony.

The French-speaking African country set up official ties with the ROC in 1960 but recognized communist China in 1972 and severed ties with Taipei in 1973.

The ROC exports some 20 million dollar worth of goods annually to Zaire, which is rich in bronze, cobalt, and industrial quality diamonds.

Hong Kong

Further Reporting on Airport Issue

UK Cooperation Urged

HK0107145991 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1230 GMT 1 Jul 91

[“Airport Issue Can Be Solved in Accordance with Sino-British Joint Declaration Says ‘BAUHINIA’”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, July 1 (CNS)—It is regrettable that China and Britain have not yet reached any agreement after nine months of negotiations on the new airport plan since last October. It is not difficult, however, to have the airport plan and other similar issues solved, as long as they are handled in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, according to an article in the latest edition of the “BAUHINIA” [TZU CHING] magazine to be published very soon.

The main controversy between China and Britain over the new airport is whether it is necessary for Britain to consult and cooperate with China on major matters straddling 1997.

China’s attitude, according to the article, is that “important issues” concerning the airport project which will straddle 1997 and for which the future government of the Special Administrative Region (SAR) will shoulder responsibility and obligations, should be first solved through consultation by the Chinese and British governments. The article says that the British side, however, considers such a practice as “condominium rule” which would affect British validity to govern. It is said that Britain would under no circumstances hand over rights of her validity to rule Hong Kong before 1997.

The “solution through consultation” requested by the Chinese side, according to the article, is strictly in conformity with the Joint Declaration and is based on practical requirements. There are really a lot of matters during the transition period involving the responsibility and obligations of the future government of the SAR. Before the setting up of the SAR government, the Chinese side has to understand and judge prior to making a commitment whether the future government of the SAR is able to bear the responsibility and obligations for such issues. In order to do so, sincere consultations and cooperation by China and Britain is a must. China’s participation, therefore, is aimed at achieving a steady transition and the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

The article points out that cooperation and commitment by the Chinese authorities made Hong Kong people together with those countries with investments in the territory feel at ease which in turn resulted in effective British rule of Hong Kong. Such rule by Britain will of course be valid until June 30, 1997. The view has been expressed that the British side should make its own

decision on important issues straddling 1997 with mere “consultation” or “notification” at best with the Chinese side. The article deems such a practice tantamount to early interference in the affairs of the future government of the SAR.

The article points out that the Chinese side hopes the airport can be built in Hong Kong while at the same time maintaining the long-term stability and prosperity of the territory. The Chinese authorities put forward the principle of less investment, high economic results beneficial to Hong Kong people and no burden left to the future Special Administrative Region. The Chinese side also asked for a proper amount in reserve funds to be safeguarded for the future government of the SAR. China’s requests take into consideration the situation both before and after 1997, for the sake of Hong Kong’s current and long-term prosperity and stability. This is entirely a responsible attitude.

Should both sides show far-sightedness, Hong Kong, dubbed “the goose which lays the golden eggs”, would be advantageous to countries including Britain after 1997. But, if on the contrary, only a short-sighted view is taken, seeking only the big interest prior to the withdrawal from the territory, this would not only harm Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability, but would also harm one’s own interest as well as that of others. It is not wise to do so.

The article also touches on the issues regarding the “right of China to have a voice” and the “autonomy of Hong Kong”. As one Chinese official put it, China having a say in important issues straddling 1997 and affecting the smooth transition derived from China’s sovereignty over Hong Kong and was also stipulated in the Joint Declaration and it was not a question of to fight or not to fight for it. Should China keep silent on these issues, it would be an irresponsible act. It is a matter of a right of which China cannot be deprived.

As for the right of autonomy by Hong Kong, the territory is now still under British rule and where does the autonomy come from? A high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong will not be available until the establishment of the future government of the SAR. It would be really damaging to the autonomy of the future Hong Kong government if Britain decided to do without consultation with China on issues requiring the responsibility and obligations to be held by the future government of the SAR.

Mutual Distrust in Talks

HK0107021791 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 91 p 1

[By Doreen Cheung]

[Text] Hong Kong’s prosperity could be at risk if the current mutual distrust between China and Britain was allowed to deepen, a vice-director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [XINHUA] said yesterday.

Mr Zheng Hua, however, remained optimistic that the diplomatic impasse over the new airport plan would be resolved.

Mr Zheng made the appeal as Sir Percy Cradock, foreign affairs adviser to British Prime Minister, Mr John Major, was in Beijing on an undisclosed mission, possibly to discuss the dead-locked negotiations over the airport and the administration of the territory in the run-up to 1997.

He is believed to be staying at the British Embassy, but officials remained tight-lipped on his trip.

A senior mainland official in Hong Kong said he was unaware of Sir Percy's visit and declined to comment if Sir Percy would help break the ice by making new offers to Beijing.

A Hong Kong Government spokesman declined to comment on the topic insisting it was a matter for the British Government.

The new British Ambassador to Beijing, Sir Robin McLaren, has been active in discussions with Chinese officials over the airport issue.

Sir Percy's visit comes as the Governor, Sir David Wilson, warned that the project was now in "slippage", with the failure to gain China's approval forcing its postponement.

Mr Zheng said the current airport problems were due to "mutual mistrust" between the two countries.

"Only with mutual trust and understanding, instead of suspicion, can the airport deadlock be resolved," he said after a seminar marking the beginning of the six-year countdown to China resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong.

He said the Chinese and British governments were still discussing the issue through diplomatic channels.

But there was no indication on whether and when the next round of bilateral negotiations would take place, he said.

What had been at stake, he said, were the size of the financial reserves for the post-1997 government and China's right to be consulted over major issues straddling the handover of sovereignty.

However, Mr Zheng pointed out the present delay in the airport project did not have an adverse effect on the local economy.

The delay, he added, would also not have any bearing on a smooth transition so long as both sides could work hard to solve any problems arising in the run-up to 1997.

Legislative Councillor Mr Stephen Cheong Kam-chuen, who heads the Legco [Legislative Council] ad hoc group on the airport project, also shared Mr Zheng's optimism.

Mr Cheong, a textile manufacturer who represents the Federation of Hong Kong Industries in the assembly, was confident that the airport problem could be resolved in three to six months.

"A delay of three to six months would not have an adverse impact on Hong Kong's economy to a great extent," he said.

"If the airport is not built at all, it will be bad. But if it is only delayed for a year, nothing will be lost."

He said the British and Chinese governments' lack of co-operation would be more damaging in scaring away foreign investors than a delay in building the Chek Lap Kok project.

"It is not a matter of which side has to make a concession. Both governments should take Hong Kong people's interest on board," he said, adding that both governments should be more co-operative and reasonable over other Sino-Hong Kong issues.

UK Adviser in Beijing

HK3006030491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 30 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Sir Percy Cradock, foreign affairs adviser to British Prime Minister Mr John Major, has paid a secret visit to Beijing.

Although the Foreign Office would not confirm he was in China, Sir Percy was spotted early yesterday being driven from the British Embassy in a limousine.

The top-level talks are believed to be a further attempt to break the diplomatic stalemate between Britain and China over the controversial Chek Lap Kok airport.

Sir Percy is believed to be in the Chinese capital trying to convince the Chinese to modify their stance in imposing conditions on Hong Kong before providing support for the \$129 billion [Hong Kong Dollars] project.

Sir Percy has a reputation for smoothing over troubled waters and is no stranger to sensitive Sino-British discussions.

He made a similar secretive mission on January 8, 1990, to talk with Chinese officials.

On that occasion, he held what was the first top-level direct diplomatic contact with Beijing after relations between both sides were strained following the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

He spent three days in discussions with senior Chinese Government representatives in charge of Hong Kong affairs.

Mr Major is relying heavily on the judgement of his mentor and predecessor, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in capitalising on Sir Percy's experience and skill in trying to dislodge the impasses over the airport.

Shenzhen Possible Alternative

HK0207021591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 2 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[By Chris Yeung in Shenzhen]

[Text] Beijing has ordered detailed studies on expanding Shenzhen's airport, even before it opens, to alleviate congestion at Kai Tak, according to a senior Chinese official.

The central Government is also considering requiring some of the mainland's Hong Kong-bound flights to land at Shenzhen and some mainland flights from Hong Kong to take off there.

Passengers would commute on a 50-minute hydrofoil trip or by car and bus using the super-highway being built by Mr Gordon Wu's Hopewell Holdings.

Shenzhen authorities have been granted permission to negotiate with foreign airlines to operate out of the Special Economic Zone.

"We want as many international flights as possible," said Mr Li Sihua, head of the planning division of the Shenzhen project.

"To attract the international carriers, we are not insisting on reciprocal rights for our airline to land in their countries in the early stage of the operation."

Mr Li added that discussions had already started with the United States and Japan.

The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST also learned that the Shenzhen authorities might allow flights direct to Taiwan.

While Taipei now permits trips to China, there is no air link and all Taiwanese in transit have to travel via Hong Kong.

Shenzhen airport's own carrier, Shenzhen Airline, would be formed later, the official said.

"The central Government has attached great significance to our airport construction," Mr Li said, referring to the growing likelihood of a delay in the construction of a new airport at Chek Lap Kok.

A replacement airport for Kai Tak, which is expected to reach capacity as early as 1993, is poised to be set back one to two years because of the deadlock between Beijing and London over the project.

China's Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, who early this year ordered the Shenzhen project to be speeded up, will officiate at its launch at the end of this year or early next year.

"We will certainly go ahead with the second phase of our expansion plan if Hong Kong decides not to build another airport," planning chief Mr Li said.

"Even if Hong Kong goes ahead with its second airport, Shenzhen airport will still be able to help lessen the traffic burden at Kai Tak."

He added, however, that there were many complicated and technical issues, such as landing rights, that would have to be worked out through negotiations with the Hong Kong Government.

"We have a vast piece of land that provides room for future expansion. If Hong Kong's airport plan is scrapped, just give us one-tenth of the investment and we can build another runway," Mr Li said.

"We really don't understand why the airport plan of Hong Kong costs so much."

Total passenger volume after Shenzhen airport opens, with one runway operating, is estimated at between eight million to 10 million people a year, rising to 20 million when the second runway is built.

The initial estimate of the expansion cost is more than US\$200 million (HK\$1.55 billion).

However, according to Mr Li, the Shenzhen airport authorities have yet to raise the funds. Phase one was partly financed by US\$27 million in soft loans provided by the Kuwaiti Government before the Gulf War.

Mr Li declined to estimate how many Kai Tak passengers might switch to using Shenzhen airport, or the number of international flight passengers.

Almost all major mainland cities will have domestic flights to the new airport, which is at the eastern part of the Pearl River Delta and 37 nautical miles from Tsim Sha Tsui.

Mr Li said a passenger pier with four berths at the northern part of the airport—10 minutes' drive from the flight terminal—had already been completed.

Discussions were underway on hydrofoil services between the airport and Hong Kong and Macao, he said.

The trip from Hong Kong would take about 50 minutes, but this estimate did not include the time needed for immigration and customs clearance.

A six-lane feeder road had also been built to connect Shenzhen airport with the Guangzhou-Shenzhen highway.

By linking up with Mr Gordon Wu's expressway, Mr Li believes Shenzhen airport would be able to absorb large numbers of foreign travellers from Hong Kong.

He could not give an estimate of the time needed to travel from the airport to Hong Kong by road.

The Guangzhou-Shenzhen superhighway is expected to be open by 1993.

Mr Li said Shenzhen would have to conduct extensive discussions with Hong Kong over such issues as customs clearance and immigration formalities before the airport could hope to alleviate Kai Tak's problems.

Hundreds of workers were busy erecting equipment and furnishing the airport terminal yesterday with the scheduled first trial flight due to take off in 61 days.

Mr Li said they were confident their target of completing the scheme within the budget of US\$200 million would be met.

In addition to importing advanced equipment, the company had not ruled out using foreign expertise to help manage the airport.

Discussion was underway with a Singapore firm of consultants on airport management, he said.

"The airport is crucial for the Special Economic Zone in its next decade of development. It holds the key to whether we can have another economic take-off.

"If Shenzhen wants to be developed into an international city, an airport is a must. It will greatly improve the environment for investment," Mr Li said.

Meanwhile, the head of the Chinese team to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, Mr Guo Fengmin, yesterday declined to comment on whether China had been notified about the Government's plan to put off the Chek Lap Kok plan.

He also refused to say whether there would be a new round of bilateral talks on the controversy.

Instead, he affirmed the Chinese position that China supported Hong Kong building a new airport but the scheme must not leave behind a financial burden to the post-1997 government.

He also said the recent appointment of Sir Robin McLaren as the British Ambassador to China would help to resolve the airport impasse.

Beijing Believes UK Breaks 'Secret' Pact

HK2506052591 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 25 Jun 91 p 1

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] The Chek Lap Kok airport impasse may have been fuelled by a Chinese suspicion that Britain would foster anticommunist policies in Hong Kong after June 4, 1989.

Former senior Executive Councillor Sir Sze-Yuan Chung yesterday hinted strongly that the Chinese believed the British had broken a secret agreement that Hong Kong would remain neutral towards mainland politics.

China had demanded this neutrality as part of the negotiations leading to the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in December, 1984.

In return, the Chinese had promised ongoing open policies towards the territory.

Sir S Y Chung's comments were reported yesterday by the Beijing-affiliated Hong Kong China News Agency.

The agency quoted Sir S Y Chung as saying the secret pact was made during the two years of negotiations which led to the signing of the Joint Declaration.

Sir S Y Chung, a senior Exco member during the crucial years of 1980 to 1988, was one of the few locals kept informed of the details of the talks leading to the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

He attributed the current airport impasse to the mutual distrust between the two sides sparked by the developments after the June 4, crackdown. "Because of the consensus, we arrived at a policy of allowing the mainland's socialist and Hong Kong's capitalist system to co-exist with no interference with each other, and (we) signed the Joint Declaration," he said.

"But lax practices by the Hong Kong Government after the June 4 crackdown resulted in Chinese suspicions that Britain would change its basic policies by turning Hong Kong into an anti-communist base.

"China began to mistrust Britain as a result."

Under the circumstances, when China was asked by the Hong Kong Government to support the new airport plan, it demanded the right to be consulted on affairs which straddled 1997.

A Hong Kong Government spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the "secret consensus", saying that the signing of the Joint Declaration was a matter for China and Britain.

British authorities could not be reached for comment.

A Chinese official, who preferred anonymity, said he had not taken part in the 1982-1984 talks on Hong Kong's future and therefore could not confirm the consensus.

But he said it was reasonable to require Hong Kong not to interfere in the mainland politics—a prerequisite for mainland socialism to co-exist with Hong Kong's capitalist system.

The official said China's position on the question of Hong Kong's involvement in demonstrations against China was clear.

But he refused to say if fresh representations had been made to the British side following recent reports that Hong Kong was still involved in the escape of Chinese dissidents.

After the June 4 crackdown, Chinese leaders, including Party chief Jiang Zemin, repeatedly warned Hong Kong about becoming a base for subversive activities.

During the second anniversary of June 4 last month, about 50,000 Hong Kong people took part in a candle-light vigil to mourn the deaths in Tiananmen Square.

Beijing Not To Interfere in Death Penalty Issue

HK2806053891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Jun 91 p 2

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] China will continue not to interfere in the question of whether the death penalty should be removed from Hong Kong's statute books, according to a senior Chinese official based in the territory.

"We have never given our views on the matter, and will not do so in future. This is an internal law and order problem for the present and future governments of Hong Kong," the official said.

Local human rights activists fighting for the abolition of the death penalty have expressed worries that the offences covered by capital punishment would be extended by China after 1997.

Although the mainland laws provided the enforcement of the death penalty, the Basic Law is not specific on whether capital punishment should be adopted.

This implies that the existing laws on capital punishment should remain valid after 1997.

However, the mainland official said the Chinese National People's Congress would still be empowered to "scrutinise" all existing laws of Hong Kong to decide in 1997 on whether they were in line with the Basic Law.

Those which contravene the post-1997 constitution would have to be scrapped, he said.

The official said: "We hope that the Government would take into account the preservation of the territory's stability and prosperity when deciding to amend the present laws."

The official denied claims that the scope of capital punishment would be extended in the special administrative region when it comes under Chinese sovereignty.

"It's erroneous to say that the death penalty has been abused on the mainland. Those who have been executed were all criminals. Even the most notorious political prisoners, the Gang of Four, have not been executed," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Zheng Weirong, who led the Chinese team in the latest round of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group (JLG) meeting, yesterday declined to comment on the issue.

He was asked for his views before the sixth round of JLG talks on matters relating to Hong Kong's future defence and public order.

The meeting, which will end today, is expected to cover relocation of the HMS Tamar naval base.

It is understood that Britain want to use some of the military land for commercial use, while China maintains

that its People's Liberation Army should be given a say in choosing the sites for its military camps after 1997.

Hong Kong 'Ideal Place' for Talks With Taiwan

HK2806053691 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 28 Jun 91 p 1

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] A senior Chinese official said yesterday Hong Kong was an ideal place for political leaders from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait to conduct face-to-face communications.

Speaking at a dinner at the Marco Polo Club, Wong Man-fong [Wang Manfeng], a deputy secretary-general of the Xinhua New Agency and head of its Taiwan Affairs Department, said the "three communications" (mail, trade and transportation) could be established between the two sides within three years.

However, he expected that even for some time after that, most of the exchanges between mainland and Taiwanese leaders would have to be either through or in Hong Kong. Despite the fears of some people, he believed Hong Kong's role in the exchanges would not be diminished after the introduction of the three communications.

Hong Kong had great understanding for the points of view of both sides, and no other place in the world could replace Hong Kong's role in promoting exchanges across the strait, Mr Wong said.

Hong Kong provided the only point of contact between China and Taiwan during the four decades up to the end of the 1970s.

Wider contact began in 1979 when about 30 Taiwanese returned to Taiwan safely after travelling to the mainland. In 1980, the number of visitors to the mainland increased to 225 and another 665 made the trip in 1981.

In 1988-90, 1,880,000 Taiwanese visited the mainland, 10 times more than in the previous eight years combined.

Mr Wong estimated the figure for this year alone would be about 1.5 million. More than 99 per cent of the visits were made through Hong Kong.

Hong Kong also plays a vital role in entrepot trade between the two sides. The trade volume for the 10 years to 1990 was to U.S.\$15.8 billion (HK\$123.24 billion).

Mr Wong also called for more Taiwanese investment in China to correct the trade imbalance.

Taiwan Officials in Hong Kong for Secret Visit

HK2906013491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 29 Jun 91 p 1

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] A high-level delegation from the ministerial Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) of the Taiwan Government is in Hong Kong on an unpublicised trip to map out Taipei's response to Beijing's reunification overtures.

The five-member Hong Kong Investigation Delegation is led by the Director of the MAC's Department of Legal and Political Affairs, Mr Chu Wu-hsien.

Other members include the specialist of the same department, Mr Chai Sheng-dung, and the specialist of the Department of Economic Affairs, Mr Huang Hwa-yuan.

Taiwan sources said the Kuomintang (KMT) authorities were engaged in a reappraisal of their mainland policy, and the recommendations of the Chu delegation would form part of the basis for Taipei's response to Beijing's offer for reunification talks.

Earlier this week, two senior KMT officials made separate visits to Hong Kong for "research and investigation" purposes.

The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Department of the MAC, Mr Li Wei-lien, left the territory on Thursday after a secret five-day visit. Mr Li was turned away by Hong Kong Immigration in April.

And the Deputy Secretary-General and spokesman of the Taiwan Presidential Office, Mr Cheyne Chiu, took part in a conference on mainland-Taiwan relations at Chinese University.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Taiwan Affairs Office of Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency (NCNA), Beijing's de facto mission in Hong Kong, denied knowledge of the visit by either the Chu delegation or Mr Li.

He said he was unaware of "talks or contacts" between mainland or NCNA officials and the Taiwan visitors.

However, Taiwan sources said that on a private and informal basis, Mr Chiu, Mr Li, and members of the Chu delegation had met either mainland officials or Beijing-affiliated "united front" elements in Hong Kong.

Aside from KMT officials in Hong Kong, they had held talks with politicians, scholars, and journalists who were experts in mainland-Taiwan relations.

The visits have come as the Head of the NCNA's Taiwan Affairs Office, Mr Wong Man-fong, indicated on Thursday that, before formal "reunification talks" began, the territory would be an ideal neutral location for informal talks.

In compliance with the stipulation by the Hong Kong Government that KMT visitors must not engage in political activities or others that might embarrass the administration, the senior officials have kept the lowest of profiles.

Mr Li as well as members of the Chu delegation, who are due to leave early next week, have not taken part in public functions or granted press interviews.

Concerning the Hong Kong Government's policy towards granting entry visas to KMT cadres, an informed source said yesterday there had not been any change.

He said the KMT officials who had come this week had been asked to declare that they would not engage in political activities while the territory.

The source said the Government was not disturbed by the apparent increase in the visits of senior KMT politicians in recent months.

"It may have been a coincidence," he said. "The three visits (this week) do not mean a pattern has been established."

END OF



FICHE

DATE FILMED

3 July 1991

